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THE MOST IMPORTANT APPOINTMENT which the President is likely to make is to the post of Attorney-General. Mr. Moody is likely not to remain for the whole term. He is a level-headed man, hardly the best, however, for precisely the kind of work needed in the present situation. At one time a sample rumor offered the post to former Governor Black of New York, a man of some ability and a lucrative practice, but entirely unworthy of a position which requires great judgment as well as the highest legal knowledge. The rumor, which we heartily disbelieve, credited the President with a willingness to appoint Black to take him out of the scramble for the New York Senatorship, that prize for which the political vultares are in full competition. Mr. Depew, the present incumbent, is not dead, except in so far as he is an opponent of Governor Odell, who announces his intention to dictate the selection of a Senator to the Legislature of which he is supreme boss. National offices, however, are not likely, under Mr. Roosevelt, to be filled on principles as low as those which are expressed in New York Senators. The President, when Mr. Moody retires, will doubtless appoint a man whom the American bar and at least the well-informed part of the American people will accept as worthy. The success of the next Administration depends to a large extent on the Attorney-General. He should be a man who knows all about corporations, and appreTRUSTS AND be a man who knows atilabout corporations, and appreand illegal ones. He should know much of business as well as much of law, In spite of harmless barking from the yellow press, he should be what is called a corporation lawyerin other words, a lawyer so able in his profession and of such administrative talent that the great business enterprises have sought his services. He should, if possible, be a man who, while still young, has had enough of money-making and would go into public life because of its worth and higher interest. As examples of what is meant, we will mention two or three, where a dozen could as easily be named. Mr. Elinu Root would conduct the office with brilliant ability. Mr. Victor Morawetz, the highest authority on corporation law in the country, and also a very able business nan, is another illustration of what is needed. Mr. Joun Johnson, who by a long distance leads the Pennsylvania bar, and also has what is probably the most important practice before the United States Supreme Court, is another. The difficulty is not in naming such men, but in inducing one of the very best to do the work. The President, however, appreciating the significance of the trust problem for many years to come, is likely, if a change comes, to fill the office on the highest legal and executive considerations, without allowing local politics to figure in any way.

IT WILL TAKE A STATESMAN not only with a forcible character, but with a gift for clear reasoning about financial matters, to make any general breach in our present tariff, buttressed as it is by so many interests which have prospered on account of it. Certain things, however, may be accomplished, without a general readjustment. Mr. Douglas summed up the result in Massachusetts thus: "My election means the first gun in a battle for reciprocity and tariff relief. I was elected as a result of the aroused feeling of this State on the subject. It was broader than a labor movement. My vote was uniform throughout the farming and textile mills sections. Many Republican business men here in Boston voted for me. My election was distinctly the verdict of this State that we must have reciprocity and reduced tariff." He added that with a candidate who could have made a similar fight on trusts and the tariff, the Democrats might have won the Presidential fight. Doubtless in that statement he exaggerated, but none the less tariff questions are suddenly becoming more alive than anybody expected them to be. If any change is made, within a moderate time, it will probably be in reciprocity, but it is to be remembered that Mr. Hay has negotiated some two dozen reciprocity treaties which have been thrown out in the Senate, and that noble body represents particular aggregations of property to-day as much as it ever has represented them. Probably the tax on books and art will be removed at the first convenient opportunity. The Philippine question is partly one of tariff duties, and it is one on which the conscience of the people is dissatisfied. The American Government has been plausibly charged with bothering too much about politics and education in those isiands, and too little about industry, which is at the basis of all civilized existence. The method of government is fairly acceptable
to a large majority of fair-minded judges. The industrial situation is not satisfactory to anybody. As long as laws made by us tend to retard the economic progress of the islands an obvious $\sin$ will remain upon our heads. That is the most immediate tariff question. Next to that comes reciprocity with our neighbors, Canada, Mexico, and Newfoundland.

THE COOPER BILL, now before Congress, backed by Governors 1 la Follette, Van Sant, and Cummins, brings forward the question of the best method of regulating railways. It is one thing to prevent combinations, which was the issue in the Northern Securities case. It is a different thing to check extortion by controlling rates. The regulation of charges is looked upon by most experts, including liberal-minded traffic men themselves, as the more promising solution, with greater advantages and fewer harms than interference with combination. In directly productive business, as in the case of sugar, oil, or beef, competition is a good thing, and monopoly an evil. Transportation, however, is wasteful unless it is monopoly, and the problem is not to keep alive parallel fighting lines, but to secure good and cheap service from a single line. The relation which rates bear to prosperity causes profound conflicts of interest. One town may be ruined and another made by a slight shading in rates of carriage. The coal business may boom in one part of the country and die in another, unless rates are so arranged as to equalize the resulting price at the great centres. Take the soft coal problem as it is faced by the Pennsylvania system. The Pennsylvania controls the Baltimore \& Ohio and the Norfolk \& Western, and, jointly with the New York Central, it controls also the Chesapeake \& Ohio and Philadelphia \& Reading. The New York Central also controls the regulating Beech Creek. These roads carry soft coal from widely RAILWAYS scattered points, south and west, to the Atlantic seaboard. The railroads, by their command of cars as well as rates, regulate the output and the price from all these points, which are in direct competition, although they reach the centres from such opposite directions. As far as such a great combination raises the price of a necessity of life, it is an evil, and there comes in the need of regulation. As far, however, as it enables competing interests to work out their complex affairs satisfactorily, it fills a natural need. The merits of this particular Quarles-Cooper bill we shall consider from time to time. At present we shall only observe that the general newspaper statements of its proposed effect are incorrect. It is not accurate to say that the Supreme Court took away powers from the Interstate Commerce Commission. As a matter of fact, the Commission itself, when first constituted (Judge Cooley and Mr. Walker then being members of the Commission), reached the conclusion that it had not the power to fix rates. Subsequently the Commission took a different view, and when the case came up before the Supreme Court of the United States, the latter decided that the view of the Commission when Judge Cooley was its leading member was the correct one and that Congress had never given to the Commission power to fix rates.

## EaCH WEEK THAT PASSES shows Mr. Bryan's unfitness to E. make any good out of the shattered Democracy. Instead of

 progressing to a point where he might so grasp the principles of change as to unite all or many of the non-conservative elements of the population, he relies upon an extreme expression of the kind of radicalism for which he has been twice overwhelmingly rejected. His talk is bound to make thousands of traditional Democrats realize how much wiser and truer a Democrat Mr. Roosevelt is than the man whose soul seems so bent upon proving that his silver ideas are still matters of public principle instead of private folly, and so bent upon doing what he can to shatter the Federal judiciary. Instead of helping $A_{A}^{A} M Y_{A} A N T$ to create a division in which people of clear heads and common-sense can be at home in the more liberal party, his activities now tend toward making 1908 another walkover by identifying one organization with muddle-headed discontent, of a brand much more European than American. The Democratic opportunity is great. The independent voter showed his increasing alertness in Missouri, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Colurado, Montana, Minnesota, Michigan, and indeed, to a certain extent, in nearly all the States. If Mr. Bryan interprets such signs as a desire to go back and declare that he was infallible and inspired in 1896 and 1900, he would serve his party best by step-
ping over to Mr. Debs, taking, if possible, Mr. Hearst along with him. He is now elaborately trying to destroy one of the foundations of the system under which we have done fairly well by approving everything that would reduce the judiciary to a nullity. He doesn't seem to know a real American issue when he sees it. If he wishes to make a United States Supreme Court Judge as much the creature of some constituents, as dependent for his sta tion on the accidents of popularity, as an alderman or a ward leader, he may be able to hinder the growth of a successfully liberal party. He will certainly not increase the trust which the American people are willing to repose in him.

ARUSSIAN GRAND DUKE meets the views of the people of his country by a genial observation: "These peasants think, I suppose, that Russia exists for them, as a dog does for its fleas." Which means that the Russian people are now desiring a voice in their affairs so modest and small that in America the necessity of the request seems almost ridiculous. The Empress is afraid that if the people are given any more liberty they will explode bombs on her infant son. Up in Canada dwells a philosopher who looks upon democracy in America much as the Grand Duke aforesaid and the Empress look upon Russian stirrings for self-government. Mr., or Professor, Goldwin Smith of Toronto is distressed at our elections. "It is," he says, "with regard to the form provided for the election of the President, however, that the EREMIADS work of the fathers has most signally and, perhaps, most unhappily failed. Their intention was that the President should be elected by chosen bodies of select and responsible citizens." Since the people have taken the nominations into their own hands, and made the electors mere registers of their will, Mr. Smith thinks the result has been "a process of national agitation and conflict which sets at work all the forces of political intrigue and corruption on the most enormous scale, besides filling the country with passions almost as violent and anti-social as those of civil war. The qualification for the nomination is no longer eminence, but availability. It is not a question which man is most worthy of public confidence, but which man can carry New York or Ohio." The last election indicated that coming from a doubtful State will count less hereafter, and the rest of Mr. Smith's jeremiad is about as sensible as the epigram of the Russian Grand Duke.

SIX-DAY BICYCLE RACES, which are on the horizon again, stand high in the list of unexcused brutalities. Delicate natures object to football, a sport which may need further change of rules, but which is full of excellent training for participants and of normal and wholesome interest for observers. Some people would take all violence out of life and make the small boy identical in spirit with an anæmic girl. There is a middle way between being squeamish and being callous, and any middle way whatever would condemn the six-day bicycle struggles, which are dependent for the excitement they create not on skill, beauty, or any healthy element whatever, but on the morbid instincts which are pleased when a man's eyes bulge in his head from exhaustion, THING when his veins are swollen, and blood spurts from his nose. An ordinance was introduced in New York providing that "hereafter, in any sicycle race; or other contest of speed, skill, or endurance, it shall be unlawful for any contestant to continue in any such race or contest for a longer time than three hours during any twenty-four hours." Some such provision would be a step in a good direction. Long-distance bicycle riding is the most brutal exhibition now allowed in the United States by law. Prize-fighting has more science. , Bull-fighting has at least something of the dramatic and the picturesque. To watch men driven by drugs and desperation around a ring until they drop, brings out some of the most degraded attributes for which humanity has to blush. Prohibition of such exhibited brutality would be warmly supported by enlightened public opinion.

As a buyer of art Works Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan has deserved well of his country. As a reorganizer of the Metropolitan Museum everybody expects him to succeed brilliantly. He knows men, he is an expert in organization, and he wishes that the United States shall possess as much as possible of what great art is purchacable. If our profound representatives at Washington would take off their benighted tax on a branch of education which their suspicious minds still view with distrust, Mr. Morgan
would do still more privately for beauty in America than he has already done. The Metropolitan, however, is so wealthy and so influential that it offers greater opportunities than any individual enterprise. The vacancy in the directorship creates a situation which has been looked forward to with mingled feelings. The board of trustees contains notable fossils, whose past influence has been bad and whose future decisions have been feared. The selection of Mr. Morgan for the controlling function is a scarcely expected exhibition of intelligence. He may fail, of course, in choosing the right man, but failure is not expected of him. The position of director is so full of possibilities mr. Morgan's for expanding and improving knowledge and interests in
world would gladly take it. Mr. Morgan, not a great expert in art matters himself, probably knows what principles to apply. He knows the few American painters, sculptors, and architects who by common consent stand in a class by themselves. A selection which will receive the approval of those men will be successfui. A selection which will displease them and satisfy some business men, and some unsuccessful and querulous artists, will mean the continuance of evils under which the educated public has chafed long enough.

IN ACTING THE NERVES are subjected to a heavier strain than in most other arts, because the medium in which the actor ex presses himself is not paint or marble or written words, but his own body. To do his work well he may need to be keyed to the highest nervous tension, and yet if he is keyed too high he may lose by strain and exaggeration. Good and bad first nighters are familiar categories in theatrical language. There are probably a majority who thrive on special excitement, like a first night, which rather helps their performance, as the monotony of repetition renders it mechanical. As calm a nature as Coquelin's, for example, would be about the same at one performance as at an-
other. DUse would differ much from night to night.
fiest mights Mrs. Fiske is, relatively to her talent and her permanent
level, the worst first nighter we know. Seeing her Hedda Gabler on the opening night last season, we were disappointed by a lack of thoroughness and of distinct characterization; seeing it again this year, at a matinee, we thought it immeasurably ahead of any other Hedda, and captivating in its dash, light and shade, and buoyant intelligence. And this first-night panic-or whatever it is -comes with every part she plays. Such. inequalities might be supposed to count for much in reputation, but the effect on the world's judgment is less than would be expected. In acting, as in most things, what really counts is what merit there is in us, not our minor vacillations.

SCEPTICISM AND CREDULITY may each be destructive to knowledge and understanding. After a reference to the celebrated medium, Mrs. Piper, some weeks ago, we received elaborate epistolatory demonstrations that her supposed performances are scientifically impossible. Scepticism in its proper sense is necessary to clear thought, but scepticism as mere disbelief of what is not understood is as stupid as the blindest superstition. Mrs. Piper is about the oniy medium that the scientific bodies have found very satisfactory, and if they have not learned anything precise from her they have at least received light upon the limits and boundaries of knowledge, which is in itself profitable enlightenment. It might be natural to laugh upon observing that Englishmen eminent in various directions, and including George Meredith, Alfred Russel Wallace, the Bishop of Exeter, Oscar Browning, and the student of phrenology and hypno-
$\mathrm{N}_{\mathrm{N}} \mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{T}} \mathrm{MU}_{\mathrm{R}}^{\mathrm{A}} \mathrm{N}$ tism, Dr. Hollander, have founded a society with so
large a purpose as "the study of human nature, not through any one department of science, but, by taking from all its different branches the most practical and useful, to arrive at a knowledge of the intellect and character of man and the laws which govern their manifestation." It might be natural to laugh, but it would not be judicious to do so, for a respect for the complex and unknown elements of human nature is a useful adjunct to the narrower scientific spirit. It is difficult to write upon this topic withont quoting Hamlet's remark to Horatio, but we refrain, although agreeing with Hamlet perfectly. Much that used to be vaguely dismissed as imaginary is now clearly grasped by physiologicai psychology. Science has killed many strange beliefs, but created others which are not less strange.


THE BURNING SHIP


By E. W. HORNUNG



This is the first of a new series of ten stories by the outhor of "Raffles, the Amateur Cracksman," telling of the further adven-
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the same characters. The second tale, "The Chest of Silver," will be published in Collier's lor Jonuary 21, i905; the third siory will appear' in the March Household Number, February 25, and the others in successive Household Numbers

## 1.-O UT OF PARADISE

cratic aunt in the country, and the remainder under the repressive roof of a pompous politician in Palace Gardens. The aunt had, I believed, still a sneaking
softness for me; but her illustrious brother had set his softness for me; but her illustr
"ace against me from the first. he detested name witio his clear cold eye on mine. "I suppose you haven't seen much of him?"
"Not a thing for ages," I replied. "I was at the house two or three days last year, but they've neither asked me since nor been at home to me when I've called. The old beast seems a judge of men!"

And I laughed bitterly in my glass.
"Nice house?" said Raffles, glancing at himself in his silver cigarette-case
"Top shelf," said I. "Not so well as
Well, inside. The old ruffian is as rich as Croesus. It's the palace of a prince.
"What about the window fastenings?" asked Raffles, casually.

I recoiled from the open cigarette-case that he proffered as he spoke. Our eyes met; and in his there was that starry twinkle of mirth and mischief, that my undoing two months before, which was to undo me as often as he chose until the chapter's end. Yet for once I withstood its glamor; for once I turned aside that luminous glance with front of steel. There was no need for him to voice his plane. I read them all between the strong lines of his smiling, eager face. And I pushed back my chair in the equal eagerness of my own resolve
-a house I've seen her in-a house where she dined in the month together! Don't put it into words, Raffles, or I'll get up and go."
"You mustn't do that before the coffee and liqueur," said Raffles, laughing. "Have a small Sullivan first: it's the royal road to a cigar. And now let me observe that your scruples would do you honor if old Carruthers still lived in the house in question.

Raffles struck a match and handed it first to me. " mean to say, my dear Bunny, that Palace Gardens knows the very name no more. You began by telling me you had heard nothing of these peopleall this year That's quite enough to account for our little misunderstanding. I was thinking of the house, and you were thinking of the people in the house.
"But who are chey, Rames? Who has taken the house, if old Carruthers has moved, and how do you know that it is still worth a visit?
replied Raffles, blowing bracelets of smoke Lochmaben, replied Raffles, blowing bracelets of smoke toward the him; but as the cricket and racing are the only parts of your paper that you condescend to read, you can't be expected to keep track of all the peers created in your time. Your other question is not worth answering How do you suppose that I know these things? It my business to get to know them, and that's all there is to it. As a matter of fact, Lady Lochmaben has just as good diamonds as Mrs. Carruthers ever had; and the chances hers, if you could enlighten me on that point. kept hers, it youed I could, since I knew from his niece that it was one on which Mr. Carruthers had been a faddist in his time. He had made quite a study of the cracksman's craft, in a resolve to circumvent it with his own. I remembered myself how the ground floor windows were elaborately bolted and shuttered, and how the doors of all the rooms opening upon the square inner hall were fitted with extra Yale locks at an unroom. It had been the butler's business to turn and to collect all these keys before retiring for the night. But the key of the safe in the study was supposed to be in the jealous keeping of the master of the house himself. That safe was in its turn so ingeniously hidden that I
never should have found it for myself. I well remember how one who showed it to me (in the innocence of
her heart) laughed as she assured me that even her little trinkets were solemnly locked up in it every night. It had been let into the wall behind one end of the bookcase expressly to preserve the barbaric splendor of Mrs. Carruthers; without a doubt these Lochmabens would use it for the same purpose; and in the altered ircumstances I had no hesitation in giving Raffes al be information he desired. I even drew him a rough plan of the ground floor on the back of my menu card locks on the inner doors," he remarked as he put it in his pocket. "I suppose you don't remember if it was a his pocket. "I suppose you don'
"It was not," I was able to answer quite promptly. I happen to know because I once had the key when"Thank you, old chap," said Raffles sympathetically. That's all I shall want from you, Bunny, my boy. There's no night like to-night!.
It was one of his sayings when bent upon his worst. looked at him aghast. Our cigars were just in blast, yet already he was signaling for his bill. It was imoutside in the street.
"I'm coming with you," said I, running $m y^{\prime}$ arm through his.

Why is it nonsense? I know every inch of the ground, and since the house has changed hands. I have


In another minute we were at work upon the study door
no compunction. Besides, 'I have been there' in the penny, in for a pound!'
It was ever my mood when the blood was up. But my old friend failed to appreciate the characteristic, as he usually did. We crossed Regent Street in silence.
I had to catch his sleeve to keep a hand in his inhospitable arm
"I really think you had better stay away," said
Raffles as we reached the other curb. "I've no use for Raffles as we r
you this time.
"Yet I thought I had been so useful up to now?"" want you to-night."
"Yet I know the ground, and you don't! I tell you what," said I: "I'll come just to show you the ropes, and I won't take a penny weight of the swag. Such was the teasing fashion in which he invariably prevailed upon me; it was delightful Raffles had the grace to give in with a per with my point. "You little rabbit!" he chuckled. "You shall have your share, whether
you come or not; but, seriously, don't you think you might remember the "What's the use?" I groaned. "You agree there is nothing for it but to give her up. I am glad to say I saw that for
myself before 1 asked you, and wrote to tell her so on Sunday, Now it's and she hasn't ans by line or sign. It's waiting for one
word from her that's driving me mad!' ${ }^{\text {P Perhaps you wrote to Palace Gar- }}$ dens?" "No. I been time for an the country. There's may be."
We had reached the Albany, and dilly portico, red cigar to red cigar the answer's in your rooms?" he asked. "No. What's the good? Where's the point in giving her up if I'm going to straighten out when it's too late? It is
too late, I have given her up. and I am coming with you!"
The hand that bowled the most puz$z$ ling ball in England (once it found its surprising promptitude
"Very well. Bunny! That's finished but your blood be on your own pate if
evil comes of it. Meanwhile we can't do better than turn in here till you have finished your cigar as it deserves, and topped up with such a cup of tea as you must learn to like if you hope to get on
in your new profession. And when the in your new profession. Ans Bunny my boy, I don't mind admitting I shall be very glad to have you with me.
I have a vivid memory of the interim in his rooms. I think it must have been the first and last of its kind that I was called upon to sustain with so much knowledge of what lay before me. I passed the time with one restless eye upon the clock, and the other on the
Tantalus which Raffles ruthlessly declined to which Raffles ruthlessly dewas like waiting with one's pads on; and in my slender experience of the game of which he was a world's master, that was an ordeal not to be endured without a general quaking, of the inner man. I was, on the other hand, all right when half the surprises that Raffles sprung on me were doubtless due to his early recognitige the fact love with the prospect I had so gratuitously embraced It was not only my repugnance to enter that house in that way, which grew upon my better judgment as the artificial enthusiasm of the evening evaporated from my veins. Strong as that repugnance became, I had an even stronger feeling that we were embarking on an important enterprise far too much upon the spur of the moment. The latter qualm I had the temerity to con fess to Rafties, nor have he freely ing in the world. He assured me, however, that he had had my Lady Lochmaben and her jewels in his mind for several months; he had sat behind them at first nights, and long ago determined what to take and to reject; in fine, he had only been waiting for those topographical details which it had been my chance privilege to supply. I now learned that he had numer ous houses in a similar state upon his list; something or other was wanting in each case in order to complete
his plans. In that of the Bond Sireet jeweler it was his plans. In that of the Bond Street jeweier it was a
trusty accomplice; in the present instance, a more intimate knowledge of the house. And lastly this was a Wednesday night, when the tired legislator gets early to his bed.
How I wish I could make the whole world see and hear him, and smell the smoke of his beloved Sullivan, as he took me into these the secrets of his infamous
trade! Neither look nor language would betray the infamy. As a mere talker, I shall never listen to the ike of Raffles on this side of the sod; and his talk was seldom garnished by an oath, never in my remembrance had dressed to dine out, not like one who had Iong s nce dined; for his curly hair, though longer than another's, was never untidy in its length; and these were
the days when it was still far rom white. Nor were there many lines as yet upon the smooth and mobile and good taste, with the carved dear den of disorde and chests of still older oak, and the Wattses and Rossettis hung anyhow on the walls.
hansom as far as Keusington Church instead of eut hansom as far as Kensington Church, instead of getting tutionally shy of the direct approach. Raffles was fur ther deterred by a ball in full swing at the Empress Rooms, whence potential witnesses were pouring be tween dances into the cool deserted street. Instead he he narrow passage into Palace Gardens. He knew the the narrow passage into Palace Garden. the other side of the road. The house was not quite in one in the stables, further back from the road.

think she must have seen us, even in the dim IIght

That's a bit of a bore," said Raffles. "The ladies have been out somewhere-trust them to spoil the show! They would yet to bed before the stable folk, but insomnía is the curse of their sex and our profession. Somebody's not home yet; that will be the son of the house; but he's a beauty, who may not come "Another Alick Carruthers," I murmured, recalling the one I liked least of all the household as I remem-

bered it.
"They might be brothers," rejoined Raffles, who knew all the loose fish about town
sure that I shall want you after all.

Waffles, who sure that I sha
"Why not?"
"If the front door's only on the latch, and you're right about the lock, I shall walk in as though I were And he jingled the skeleton that he carried on a chain as honest men carry their latchkeys.

You forget the inner doors and the safe.
still don't like might be useful to me there. But I still don't like le
necessary, Bunny
"Then let me lead you," I answered, and forthwith marched across the broad, secluded road, with the grea houses standing back on either side in their ample gar dens, as though the one opposite belonged to me. I him at my heels, yet there he was when I turned round at the gate.
"I must teach you the step," he whispered, shaking his head. "You shouldn't use your heel at all. Here's a grass border for you: walk it as you would the plank. -I'm going to carry you across this!'
from was tre sweep of the drive, and in the dim light ridges by the night's wheels, threatened an alarm at
every step. Yet Raffles, with me in his arms, crossed "Sboes in your pocket-that's the beauty of pumps?" he whispered on the step; his light bunch tinkied faintly; a couple of keys he stooped and tried, with the touch of a humane dentist; the third let us into the was gradually closing the door ar cock within as he a half-hour in fashion so thrillingly familiar to me that I caught Raffles by the arm. My half-hours of happiness had flown to just such chimes! I looked wilaly about me in the dim light. Hat-stand and oak sette belonged equally to my past. And Raffles was smiling in $m y$ tace as he beld the door wide for my escape.

I did nothing of the gasped in whispers.
Idid nothing of the sort," he replied. "The furniture's the furmture of Hector Carruthers, but the hous He had stoope and was smouting out
He had stooped, and was smoothing out the discarded nvelope of a telegram. Lord Luch light; and the case was plain to me on the spot. My friends had let their house. furnished, as anybody but Raffles would have explained to me in the beginning. "All right," I said. "Shut the door. And he not only shut it without a sound, but drew a bolt that might have In another minute we
upon the study door, I with the tiny lantern and the bottle of rock-oil, he with the brace and the largest bit. The Yale lock he had given up at a glance. It was placed high up in the door, feet above the handle, and the chain of holes with which Raffles had soon surrounded it were bored on a level with chimed again, and two ringing strokes resounded through the silent house before we gained admittance to the room. Raffles' next care was to muffle the bell on the shuttered window (with a silk handkerchief from the hat-stand) and to prepare an emergency exit by opening first the shutters and then the window itself. Luckily it was a still night, and very Hette wind came in to tions on the safe, revealed by me behind its folding screen of books, while I stood sentry on the threshold. I may have stood there for a dozen minutes, listen ing to the loud hall clock, and to the geutle dentistry of Raffles in the mouth of the safe behind me, when a third sound thrilled my every nerve. It was the equally cautious opening of a doo in the gallery overhead
I moistened my lips to whisper a word of Wdrning to Raffles. But his ears had longer. His lantern darkened as 1 turned my head; next moment I felt his breath upon the back of my neck. It was now too late even for a whisper, and quite out of the question to close the mutilated door. There we could only stand, fon the threshold, Rame at my elbow, while one
The study door was at right angles to the lowest flight, and just to the right of one alighting in the hall. It
was thus impossible fur us to see who it was thus impossible for us to see who it
was until the person was close abreast of us: but by the rustle of the gown we knew that it was one of the ladies, and dressed just as she had come from theatre or ball. Insen -ibly I drew back vision: it had not traversed many inches when a hand was clapped firmly but silently across my mouth. I could forgive Raffles for that, at any rate! In another breath I should have cried aloud; for the girl with the candle, the girl in her ball-dress at dead of night, the girl with the letter for the post, was the last girl on God's wide earth whom I should have chosen thus to encounter-a midnight intruder in the very house where I had heen reluctantly received on her Iforgot Raffles. I forgot the new and unforgivable grudge I had against him now. I forgot his very hand across my mouth, even before he paid me the compliment of removing it. There was the only girl in all my world: I had eyes and brains for no one and for looked neither to the neither seen nor heard us, had small oak table stood on the opposite side of the hall; it was to this table that she went. On it was one of those boxes in which one puts one's letters for the post; and she stooped to read by her candle the times at which this box was cleared.

The loud clock ticked and ticked. She was standing at her full height now, her candle on the table, her letpitif both hands, and in her downcast face a sweet and Througherexity that drew the tears to my eyes. sealed and fimm saw her open the envelope so lately would, and read her letter once more, as though she late for that. but of sudiden she plucked rose from her bosom, and was pressing it in with her letter when 1 groaned aloud.
How could I help it? The letter was for me: of that I was as sure as though I had been looking over her shoulder. She was as true as tempered steel; there at dead of night. It was her one chance of writing to me. None would know that she had written. And she


A MANCHURIAN BANDIT
cared enough to soften the reproaches I had richly
earned with a red rose warm from her own warm heart. earned with a red rose warm from her own warm heart. tered a sound until she looked up. startiled. and the 1 think she must have seen us, even in the dim light of the eolitary cande Yet not a sound escapad her as
she peered courageously in our direction: neit her did one of us move, but the hall clock went on and on.
every tick like the beat of a drum to bring the house every tick like the beat of a drum to bring the house
about our ears, untril a minute must have passed as in some breathless dream. And then came the awakening as brought all three of us to our senses on the spot door as brought an three of us to our senses on the spot ear, as he draged me beck to the window he had le open for our escape. But a s ine leaped out first a sharp
ory stopped me at the sill. Get back! Get back! We're trapped"" he cried and in the single second
that I stood there, I saw him fell one officer to the ground, and dast across the lawn with another at his heels. A third came running up to the window. What
could I do but dash back into the houss? And there in the hall I met my lost love facce eo foce. to catch ber as she all but fell. And my to catch repelled her into lite, so that she shook meener, and stood yasping.
of all ment X Oum of all ment
 could bear it no more, but broke a gain
for the study window. "Not that -not that way! windowe. "ried int that way
at that. Her liands wered an agony at that, Her liands were upon me now. pointing and pulling me to a mere cupp coats were hung. stards, where hats cund
cond shut the door on me with a sob. Doors were already opening overhead, alarm cumning, like wildfice fring, the to room. Solt feet pattered in in room lery and down feet pattered in the galears. I do not know what made me pui on my own shoes as 1 heard them, but think that I was ready and even longing not soy out and give myself up. I need not say what and who it was that alone
restrained restraned me. I heard her name. had fainted crying to her as though she voice of 1 . recognized the detested thick as might be expected of the disirs. pated dog. yet daring to stutter out her name. And then 1 heard, without catch ing, her low reply; it was in answer tu. the somewhat stern questioning of quite $\frac{\text { another voice; and from what followed }}{1 \mathrm{knew}}$ 1 knew that she had never fainted at all.
Upstairs, miss, did he? Are you sure 1 did not hear her answer. I conceived her as simply pointing up the stairs. In
any case. about myy yery ears once mor any case, about my very ears once more,
there now followed such a patier and there now followed such a pater and
tramp of bare and booted teet as retramp or bare and bootea feet as re-
newed in me a base fear for my own newe. But wo eles and feet passed ove
skin. my head, went up and up. higher and higher: and I was wondering whether or not to make a dash for it, when one light pair came running down agaiin, and
in very despair I marched in very despair I marched out to mee, my preserver, looking as sittle as I could
like the abject thing I felt like the abject thing 1 felt.
-Be quick "' she cried in a harsh whis per, an.
But 1 stood stubborniv before her. my heart hardened by her hardness, and per versely indifferent to all else. And as 1 stood I saw the letter she had written, in the hand with which she pointed, crussed into a ball
"Quickly"" She stamped her foot. Quickly-if you ever cared This in a whisper, without bitterness, Winhout contempt. but with a sudden
wild entreaty that breathed upon the dying embers of my poor manhood. drew myself together for the last time
in her silght. I turned. and left her as she wished-for her sake., not for mine. And as I went I heard ther tearing lier letter into little pieces, and the little pieces falling on the floor.
Then I remembered Raffles, and could liave killed him for what he had done. Doubtless by this time he
was safe and snux in the Albanys what did timy fote Was safe and snug in the Albany: what did my fate
matter to him? Never mind; this should be the end between him and me as well; it was the end of every thing, this dark night's work! 1 should go and tell him so. 1 stould jump into a cab and drive there and then to his accursed rooms. But first 1 must escape from the trap in which he had been so ready to leave me. were searching the shrubberies bet ween the drive They
 the road: a policeenans slantern kept fasting in and
out among the laurels, while a young man in evening clothes directed him from the gravel sweep. It was this young man whom I must dodge, but at ny frrst tepsel the gravel he whected round andil was Raffles Hulloa" he cried. "So you've come up to join the
tance as well! Had a look inside, have you? You'll be better employed in helping to draw the cover in front
biere. It's all right., officer-only another gentleman lere. It's all right, office
fromit the Empress Ronms
we mate a brave stiow of assisting in the futile


Be quick!" she cried in a harsh whisper
in. I might even have had a turn if I had been less uneasy about you, Bunny.
was like you to come back to help me out." saíd I. "But to lie to me, and to inveigle me with your lies
into that house of all houses-that was not like vou, Raffles-and I never shall forgive it or you !"
Raffles took my arm again. We were near the High Street gates of Palace Gardens, and I was too miserable to resist an advance which I meant never to give him an opportunity to repeat.
"Come, come, Bunny, there wasn't much inveigling about it," said he. "I did my level best to leave you behind, but you wouldn't listen to me
"If you had told me the truth I should have listened ing? You can boast of your own adventures after you boited. You don't care what happened to me.'

I cared so much that I came back to see."
You might have spared yourself the trouble! The wrong had been done. Raffles-Raffles-don't you know who she was?
$t$ was my hand that gripped his arm once more.
I guessed," he answered. gravely enough even for
It was she who saved me, not you," I said. "And that is the bitterest part of all!""
Yet I told him that part with a strange sad pride in
her whom I had lost, through him, torever. As ended we turned into High street; in the prevailing the Empress Rooms; and I hailed a crawling hansom "Bunny" said he, "it's no use saying I'm sorry Sorrow adds insult in a case like this-if ever there was or will be such another: Only belfeve me, Bunny when I swear to you that I had not the smallest shadow a suspicion that she las in I hell
And not bring melf to could not bid myself
written to her "And that letter",
bitterness: "that letter she had written at dead of night, and stolen down to post, it was the one I have been waiting for all these days! I should have got it o-morrow. Now I shall never get it, never hear from her again, nor have another chance in this world or in mere kew don the was me a deliberate lie about her people, and that I never shall forgive!' I spoke as
The hansom was waiting at the curb. returned Raffles with a shrug. "Lie or no lie, I didn't tell it to bring you with me, but to get you to give me certain information without feeling a beas no lie about old Hector Carruthers and Lord Lochmaben, and anybody but you would have guessed the truth.
as good as told you, Bunny, again and again.

Then tell me now
If you read your paper there would be no need; but if you want 20 know, Birthday Honors, and Lord List of the is the title of his choice." And this miserable quibble was not a lie! My lip curled, I turned my back without a word, and drove home to my Mount Street flat in a new fury of savage scorn. Not a lie, indeed! It was the of all, and the very last to which I could have dreamed that Raffles would stoop. sofar there had been a degree of honor stood to obtain between thief and thief Now all that was at an end. Raffles had cheated me. Raffles had completed the ruin of my life. I was done with Raffles, as she who shall not be named was done with nie
And yet, even while I blamed him host bitterly, and urteriy abominated in my heart that the result was out of all proportion to the intent: he had never dreamed of doing me this injury, or indeed any injury at all. Intrinsically the deceit had been quite venia, the reason for it obviously the reason that Raffles had given me. It was quite true that he had spoken of this Lochmaben peerage as a new creation, and of the heir to it in a fashion only applicabie to Alick CarI had been too dense to take, and he had certainly made more than oine attempt to deter me from accompanying him on this fatal emprise ; had he been more explicit might have made it my business to deter him. I could not say in my heart that Raffles had failed to satisfy such honor as I might reasonably expect to subsist between us. Yet it seems to me to require a superhuman sanity always and unerringly to separate cause from for one, was never quite able to do so in this case. I could not be accused of neglecting my newspaper during the next few wretched about the attempted jewel-robbery in Palace Gardens, and the reports afforded me my sole comfort. In the first place, it was only an attempted robbery; nothing had been taken, after all. And then-and then-the one member of the household either of us was unable to furnish any description of the man-had even expressed a doubt as to any likelihood of identification in the event of an arresy 1 I will not say with what mingled feelings I read and dwelt on that announcement. It kept a certain faint glow alive within me until the morning that brought me back the only presents I had ever made her. They were books; jewelry had been frowned on by the authorities. And the books came back without a word,

I had made up my mind not to go near R
but in my heart I already regretted my resolve. I had forfeited love. I had sacrificed honor, and now I must deliberately alienate myself from the one being whose society might yet be some recompense for all that I had lost. The situation was aggravated by the state of my exchequer. I expected an ultimatum from my banker by every post. Yet this influence was nothing to the other. It was Raffles I loved. It was not the dark life we led together, still eas its base rewards; it was the dacity his incomparable courage and resource And a very horror of turning to him again in mere need or
greed set the seal on my first angry resolution. But the anger was soon gone out of me, and when at length Raffes bridged the gap by coming to me, I rose to
greet him almost witha shout. greet him almost with a shout.
He came as though nothing had happened; and, indeed, not very many days had passed, though they might have been months to me. Yet I fancied the gaze that watched me through our smoke a trifie less sunny
than it had been before. And it was a relief to me than it had been before. And it was a relief to me point. "Did you ever hear from her, Bunny?" he asked. poin. a way," 1 answered." "We won't talk about it, if you don't mind, Raffes."
"That sort of way"" he exclaimed. He seemed both Yes." 1 said. "that sort of way. It's finished. What did you expect?" II don't know," said Rafles. "I only thought that the girl who went so far to get a fellow out of a tight place might go a little further to keep him from getting "I don't see
"I don't see why she should," said I, honestly enough, in my inmost consciousness
"Yet you did hear from her?" he persisted.
"She sent me back my poor presents, without a word," I said, "if you call that hearing. I had given her only books. He asked if I was sure
that she had sent them back herself; and that was his last question, My answer was enough for him.
And to this day 1 can not say whether it was more in relief than in regret that he laid a hand upon my shoulder.
"IS you are out of Paradise after all!"' said Raffes. "I was not sure or I should have come round before Well, Bunny, if they don't want you there, there's a
little Inferno in the'Albany where you'll be as wellome And still, with all the magic mischief of his smile. read aright.

## OUR IMPORTED CRIMINALS By BROUGHTON BRANDENBURG

III.-The Truth About the Mafia

So widespread an interest has been aroused in this seriss of articles, which throw the first real light on the outrageove conditions existing among the alien criminal clames, that one of the leading publishing houses in New York has obtained the privilege of publishing them in book' form. The two preceding articles dealt with naturalization frauds, amuggling, counterfeiting, revenue evasion, and the padroni bankers, and showed thin country to be in many rempectu a veritable felon colony for Europe. The present paper deals with those myseri ous murders, kidnappings, and other outrages variously laid to societies called the "Mafia" and the "Black Hand"

ASUBJECT of mystery, lending itself to stirring romance, which finds fresh food almost daily in Itaian crimes in the United States, it is not to
be wondered at that the "Mafia" is the cause be wondered at that the "Ma aia" is the cause
The press bristles with sensational "Mafia," "Black Hand,", and "Ca morra" stories. What little attention the public has paid to the terrible influx of alien criminals into the country has been attracted by such things as the crime of the unspeakable beast at Buffalo; by the dastardly work of Brescia and Lucchini, foreign Anarchists, and the countless mysterious outrages among Italians laid to the door of the Mafia and the Black Hand. The conworse, and I hope here to present and support my convorse, and inope here to present and support my conthing as an organized criminal secret society or Mafia in this country as yet, but that we are verging on worse things than Campania, Calabria, or Sicily ever knew. It is difficult for an American to understand the Mafia, not as a society, but as a condition. It is only a name, a class reference, just as are "White Caps," "Hooligans," "Molly McGuires," and "Ku-Klux" with 48. Its age does not add one whit to its definite character, and the very origin of the word is colioqual. prings from wariation in maffe (a bad man) and mafiessi (participants in mafia). These words again have their variations in the dialects of Italia Meridionale, the Calabrese, Basilicatese, Sicilian, Apulian, and Abruzzese.
Given a strong-hearted, hot-blooded race, such as are the black Italians of the south, and then given centuries of oppression, nulcting, malicious injustice from the north, and frequent changes of rulers and codes of laws, land is not surprising that the ditions, and it is not surprising that elie behalf of himself and his kin against the rest of the world. So did the "Moonlighters" in Ireland. Respect for laws which afforded him no protection, whether under Greek, Roman, Byzantine, Moorish, Norman, Spanish, or French rule, became an anknown quantity. Disregard and conempt grew into a since Garibaldi's famous march for freedom to alter the southern mature. If it forbore in patience for centuries before it took to the knife in the terrible "Sicilian Vespers," these latter times of peace and security must as patiently work the reformation. Poverty, such as is incomprehensible in this country, and profound ignorance the statistics of which are appalling, serve to check the development of the priesthood and the grinding, crushing tatifonda: the system of ownership of the land by a few, who compel the many (who must till those lands or starve) to give onehalf of the crop for the privilege of producing it. These things have thrown the Italian of the south on the defensive against all men, and Heaven help his oppressors of
comes from the country districts he comes from the mafia di campagna. and when he comes from the city he comes from the mafia di cilla. If he have education, position, wealth, and high skill of legal, literary, from the classes of the ignorant and poor, he is of the mafa bassa.
The mafia has no laws, no written records, no membership rolls, and no organization more than comes from force of circumstance, It has no officers except
as necessity dictates. Its leaders arise naturally, and as necessity dictates. Its leaders arise naturally, and its activity is spasmodic. It is at all times opportunist. The man who wishes to retire from the gang to respectability does so without asking consent of his fellows, and all that he need do is keep their secrets and stand are the following general punitive and other processes which are well understond: murder in order to silence, for punishment, or now and then for moral effect on the public; the alibi established by perjury; the anenymous letter of demand, threat, or warning, and false testimony or silence under all pressure in order to protect a comrade. Louis Troja, the Harlem banker, was killed as an example. Benedetto Madonia, whose body was found in a
silence him.
During
During centuries these were the methods by which injustice and despotism, and, as their rights against them virtue as the as I have said, age lent them virtue as they became ingrained, in-
bred, and traditional. Men of position, driven by political pressure, fied to the mountains and became bandits; by reason of superior gifts some became bandit chiefs, With here and there a common man, born a The law of the knife became as virtuous as the law of the bullet among the mountaineers of Kentucky, West Virginia, and Tennessee to-day. There are thousands of men still living in Italy who were members of the bands that held the mountain roads before '70. Many, many of their compatriots are in the United States, and one eminently respectable Italian importer in New York in Basilicata. They called him "Il drea" ("The Wolf"), and now he is a member of the Italian Chamber of Commerce. But he is a good citizen.
It is odd, but there is just about one man in a dozen in the white race who is natu-
rally predatory. When Victor Emmanuel rally predatory. When Victor Emmanuel Won the confidence of reunited Italy, the
banditti that had joined Garibaldi and Cabanditti that had joined Garibaldi and Cadom of Naples, one from the south and the dom of Naples, one from the north, went peaceably the to their native valleys and took to the plow. to their native valleys and took to the plow.
Some few were able to hold to their old pursuits, partly by the fear, partly by the admiration, and mostly by the sympathy, of the countryside. Only in the last few years have they been wiped out. "Biondin" is still active near Biella. It is but yester-
day that Giuseppe Musolino was captured,


ROOM IN WHICH THE RIVERDALE MURDERS WERE COMMITTED Here on the night of September 19, 1904, unknown men shot down three
tralians. Bruno, Viruso, snd Scaccia, after they had received letters from Intians, Bruno, Viruso, and Scaecle, after they had received letters from
New York warning them aot to proceed on their intended visit to Itaiy


#### Abstract

the north if ever he takes the aggressive! As a peo ple thave said the worst of them when calling then ignorant and lawless, for the blood which arouses to a blood of generous, loving, loyal, and tender hearts They are industrious, honest, ihrifty, eager to learn keen in judgment, cautious in operations, and tenacious of those ideals common to the Catholic peasantry the world over. I firmly believe that, with proper appre couth coming to the United States of Italians from the most reling to the nited States win form one of our ciety, but if we continue to treat them as "dirty dagos." pay them for fraudulent naturalization and voting, ex pose them to the contamination, subversion, and depre dation of their own criminal classes, we must expec such abasement of our institutions as the colonial founders never could haye foreseen. One man in every ten who comes here as an immigrant had better, for for hood or society, be pitched overboard in mid-ocean, nine. He is like poison among them, police systise poison among them, and under our of Italy he fosters crime and thrives on the proceeds. So it will come about that our imported fellow-citizens will take our tools of a beneficent civilization and turn them into weapons against our civic rights, our propIt is this one man in ten who is mafite. When he





E FOR THE HOLIDAYS
DRAWN BY CHARLES DANA GIBSON
RRINT IN BIVDING
andi, though he is sate in prison, the children cower when ian youth pulsates with a desire to live and be like him. In the villages of the foothilis and the mountain valleys are a handful of men among each hundred who
have tasted the wine of outlawry, and, though the watchful carabineers hold the spiritit in check, hese lit. the handfuls congregate and relate old tales, now an
then dealing out some blow of secret justice-driving then dealing out some blow of secret justice-ariving
a double-edged coltcllo into the breast of some thievin a double-ed ged
landiord's agent, robbing some was iarer not careful of landior se agent robing some wayliarer ro ctareant or
his money, blackmailing some wel-wo-do merchant or professional man, or leading just such movements as professional man or teaning just such. Wovements as
end in ynching bees in this country. Who does not
not recognize the type of men who form a cosca or country
band of mafiay

## A Nest of Thiebes and Cutthroats

In the city the story is different. There the thieves torgers, mercenary ascassins, counterfeiters, smagglers countryside traditions, have their little groups and conduyst their nefarious operations. The .Camorra of Naples was the first crystallization of these crim inals into a body that was a general public menace Men of high place whose names were never known
analgamated the smaller bands. Real organizations amalgamated the smaller bands. Real organizations
were periected, and in the Vicolo del Pallonetto of the were periected, and in the Vicolo del Pallonetto of the
Santa Lucia Quarter was the black heart of the system that plundered the greatest city of Italy for a long that plundered the greatest city or tualy for a long
period of time. It has lett a heritage that the city al not transter. Naples is still the city of Thieves, and
 have had in giving some of her lowest and meanes their partial deserts. The Pallonetto is astreet of hon est people to-day-that is, as honest as they can be and
live in Naples-but in other days there was a story of live in Naples-but in other days there was a story of
a body with ghastly pu nale wounds to tell for neariy a body with ghastly pug natie wounds to tell for nearly
every stone step of its stairlike way. It is the birthplace of the modern spirit of the blood-money mafa.
This is the spirit which is our menace in America to day. Nothing can better show what we have to dread. murder of Emanuele Notarbartolo, Mayo a mystery still unfolding; and, to quote Lombroso, the greatest of criminologists the Palizzolo case is the most notable
crime of modern civilization." A fem crime of modern civilization A A few
weeks ago three men who could have weeks ago three men who could have
told the truth were done to death in a cottage on the outstirrts of Chicago the
night before they were to have started night betore they were to have started
back to Palermo. The mafia of Paliz zolo, called the "Croker of Palermo." reached across the Atiantic and struck
in the heart of the United States, swiftly surely, safely, Emanuele Notarbartolo was a man fiftynine years of age, born of wealthy parents,
weil educated, and haviny a fne record the war of the union of Italy. In 186r he wo high honors in prosecuting a cam paign against the banditti who refused to return to civil pursuits, and became the natural enemy of the mafa. In 1876 he was elected Director of the Bank of Siccly.
In 1882 he was captured and held for In 1882 he was captured and held for ran-
som, but contrived the capture of the sam. He had gone to his mountain es band. He had gone to his mountain esf
tate-Mendolila-with Salvatore and Piddu Randazzo and five soldiers. Salvatore Randazo was sent to the family to deGeneral Palivicini were for sending a large force troops to the mountains, but, on the written advice of the prisoner, the sum was paid, and the instant the prisoner was freed he led the pursuit so effectively that
the noted chief Rini and his men, Pirajoo, Baroni, the noted chief Rini and his men, Pirajno, Baroni
Rotino, and Camperi, were captured. Notarbartole Rotinot and Camperi were capired Nor hatr, and private. All the honors in the power of the people
were conferred on him. He stood in Sicily as Folk were conferres on
stands in Missouri.

## The Power of a Great Criminal

But a new power, an individual quantity, in the to arise and in a few years he had grown into pega to arse, and ie a ew years he had grown no promid nence and power. Dictatorial poltitics of other days made
the conditions which created the cosci of $m$ mifa; the new style of gang politics, the inea of which Palizzolo is said to have got from Tweed, served to bring the a ltata mafia and the bassa mafia (the high and the low)
into a united mafia, the cohorts of a demagogue. prointo a united mafa, the cohorts of a demagogue. pro-
tecting and under the protection of Rafaelle Palizzolo. tecting and under the protection of Rafaelle Palizzolo.
It made him Mayor. Councilor, and a Deputy of the It made him Mayor, Councior, and a Deputy of the
Chamber at Rome, and he won his way into the direcChamber at Rome, and he won his way into he airec
torate of the Bank of Sicily, which it must be understood resembles the public treasury. Notarbartol found the honest citizens falling away from him. The reason was that by the use of the four great agencies
of the mafia his opponents were undermining decent society and placing the good and strong men who were its natural pillars under secret pressure of many sorts. A man who had a wayward son would find that this son had been led into committing a crime which the mafia covered up, and promised to keep covered only so long
as he obeved it. Anotier man found himself innocently as he obeyed it. Anotier man found himselt innocent
entrapped and compromised with disreputable women. entrapped and compromised with disreputable women
The man who engineered it was mafite and a a friend of Palizzolo. Merchants found that they prospered if they obeyed Palizzolo's wishes. Now and then men
disappeared and were never heard of or were found on disappeared and were never heard of or were found on
their own doorsteps dead. The public did not know what it meant, but one or two powerful men did, and if they were cowards they obeyed. Palizzolo got his men stationed everywhere. In every part of Italy
where he thought they were needed there was a helper, and they were all under the thumb of the mafial. Heris
chief aid, his ".Mephistopheles." as he is called-Di Blasi-was made Inspector of Public Security. of Sicily was being pillaged. Men of the highest standing were involved. The mafia alta was leading the


CAGLIOSTRO'S BANK AND SALGON This place, 141 Mulberry Sereet, Now Yeft opposite the "House of Blazes," was the scene of the daring ane cold-blooded
midday murder of a man supposed to be Andren Andano
country to ruin, and the mafio bassa laughed in the background, doing the bidung of their capo, "Don
Rafaclie." The veteran who had been with Garibaldi without one sign of fear set about driving Palizzolo out of power. But as a result, justice was frustrated on every Rand. Papers that were necessary disappeared from iciar hands mysteriously. A bank inspection report But the falsifications were too gigantic to cover. The leader of the mafia saw the consequences. He had been eagerly waiting to rid himself of his nighteous oppo nent, out wherever he went Notarbartoo was heavily guarded, and there was no opportunity. Then iniqui-
tous genius rose to its zenith.

## The Murder of Notarbartolo

One day, Notarbartolo, bidding good-by to his son, who was an officer of marines, his wife and daughter went to the mountain estate of Mendolilla to look after his interests. With him was a trusty armed servant and the same trusted Randazzo. When ready to re-
turn to Palermo after a stay at Mendolilla, the plan of departure was kept secret till the last minute. Then they traveled to Causo, a small station nearby, and No. 3, as it is known. Notarbartolo enter a first-class compartment at the last moment, and his servant and a cooper from the estate, being delayed, go a town to the coast anded at Termini Immerse, whence the train moved along the coast toward Palermo, thirty miles away, through a very populous section, passing the small stations of 1 rabia, Santa Nicola, Altavilla, Castel daccia, Flavia, etc. No portion of Italy is a safer one The train stopped a few minutes at Termini. Notarbartolo was alone in the compartment Another brie stop was made at 'Trabia, and at Altavilla it passed Train No. 18, ran slowly at Casteldaccia, and then made no stops until in the station at Palermo. Notarbartolo did not alight. His wife and daughter awaiting him met the servant and the cooper. In great alarm they looked through the train and found it empty. If was now dark, but a bright moon flooded the countrysid with light. Prefect Colmeyer being ill,
the facts were related to Questore (Commissioner of Police) Ballabio, and he mnowing the state of things, refused to admit that Notarbartolo might have alighted and be coming on the next train He declared it almost certain there had been foul play. Inquiries were wired About this hour an old woman A Sorge, whod named at Trabia to see her son way to America was returning crossing the bridge over the torrente Curreri when she saw a dark shape on the rails of the rail way and an other near the bridge. It proved to be Appearances indicated that he had been Appearances indicated that he had been that he should alight in the water and bad struck the bank. Her cries brought Sanfilippo, a guard, of the commune of Altavilla. With his horn he summoned other guards, and a grand alarm was pread, bringing the Sindaco or Mayor of Trabia Arcana, a brigadier of carabi neers, Panighetti, and a trainman named Mangio from the Trabia station. Owing to bruises and blood, no one recognized the body as that of Notarbar


KNIVES TAKEN FROM ITALIAN CRIMINALS The topmost knife is fully one hundred years old and is called a groaso colteillo." Beiow it is a vicious spring-beck that was used by a Neapolitun murderer. The next is a typical stiletto. The whiteventi. Engraved on the blade is a skull-and-erossbones, and she motto "Memento Mori." The lowest weapon is of home manufacturemade by the viliage blacksmith, and is very common amoas the lower olo. Murder was plain. There were twenty-seven sounds made with a large one-edged cotrell and graphed to the station at Palermo, but "all were asleep." Some power had put on the gwi vive the mafia agents posted in such positions as to delay or paralyze action, and they were awaiting the news of the murdeg. night and part of the next day. The Questore went the station, searched the train, and found in the con partment evidences of a struggle and large blowi broken knife-point, and other things. The conductar broken knife-point, and other things. The conducter tarbartolo was alone at Termini, but at the last minute wo passengers hastily entered the station and got in his compariment. He bothered no further about them, though he knew the danger always over Notarbartolo, but went to sleep.

## The Suppression of Evidence

The brakeman, Garufi, said that when the train was stopping at Altavilla he saw two men leave the train, one wearing a long coat under which, he thought, was a heavy stick or a carbine. The capo di stazione at two men. He gave a description that would fit any one of ten men picked up on the streets of Palermo and volunteered the opinion they were crazy. There is no doubt but that he could have identified them. In an effort made to force proof of the coming and going of facts, it was found that the tickets and reports had facts, it was found that the tickets and reports had been turned in to a clerk, Raineri, in Palermo, and any
evidence in them that might have been secured was carefully "lost." One of the knives used, the large coltello, was found in a tunnel near '1 rabia. It was discovered that Sanfilippo, the Altavilla guard, had been close on the spot. He suddenly emigrated to the United States and is here still.
tery. perjury, miscarriage of justice ing mass of mystery, perjury, miscarriage of justice, intimidation, and
honest struggle to bring the guilty to bar. Except for
(Continwed on page 37)

THE RUBAIYAT OF A PERSIAN KITTEN PICTURES AND VERSE BY OLIVER HERFORD



U $^{P}$ from the Basement to the Seventh Fiat and rose, and on the Crown of Fashion sat, But not the Master's angry Bawl of "Scat


A MOMENTS Hat, a momentary Taste wroushn strange shopes trom Moh to Marl. $v$ I know not whet I wrote. nor why they chased.


THEY are no other than a moving Show Of whirling Shadow Shapes that come and is Me-ward thro' Moon illumined Darkness huried,


THO* Two and Two make Four by rule of line, of or they make wenty-w ith Losic line



THEN to the Well of Wisdom I-and lot 1 With my own Paw I wrought to make it flow And This was all the Harvest that I reaped


N ${ }^{\text {Wow }}$ I beyond the Pale am salely pass.



$M^{\text {YSELF when yoins did easerty treauen! }}$
The Bocky ard Fence end heard frean Arsumen



AND tear not lest Existence shut the Door
On You and Me, to open it no more. The Cream of Lite from out your Bowl shall pour The Cream of Lite lrom out your Bowl shall Do
Nine times-ere if lie broken on the Floor.


W $^{\text {HY }}$ be this Ink the Fount of Wit? - who dare Blaspheme the glistening Pen-drink as a snare A Blessing?-I should spread it, should in no

$\mathrm{A}^{\text {ND that perverred Soul beneath the Sky }}$
 Nor all his Emoly Bluster terrily.

$\mathrm{A}^{\mathrm{H}}$. mel II you and I could but consoire To arrasp this Sorry Scheme of thines entire Enloid it nearer io our Heoris's Desirie?

$\mathrm{S}^{0}$ in the Fish you Steal-the Cream you drinkUnless the Stern Recorder noind ends in, Think The' They would drown you-still you shail not sink.

# The Soul of Nicholas Snyders 

 S
## TheMiserof Zaandam Jerome K.Jerome



OCE upon a time in Zaandam, which is by the
Zuyder Zee, there lived a wicked man named Nicholas Snyders. He was mean, and harame, and that was gold. And even that not for its own sake. He Ioved the power goid gave him; the power to tyran-
nize and to oppress. the power to cause suffering at his nize and to oppress, the power to cause suffering at his
will. They said he had no soul. but there they were wrong. All men own, or, to speak more correctly, are owned by, a sull, and the soul of Nicholas Snyders was
Hn evil soul. $H$ lived in the old wind mill which still is standing on the Quay, with only little Christina to wait upon him and keep house for him. Cluristina was
an orphan whose parents had died in debt. Nicholas, an orphan whose parents had died in debt Nicholas
to Christina's everlasting gratitude, had cleared their to Christina's everlasting gratitude, had cleared their
memory-it cost but a few hundred florins- in consideration that Christina should work for him without wazes. Christina forned his entre household. and widow Toelast. Dame Toelast was rich and almost as great a miser as Nicholas himself. "Why should not we two marry?" Nicholas had once croaked to the
widow Toelast. "Together we should be masters of all widow Toelast. "Together we should be masters of all
Zaandam." Dame Toelast had answered with a cackling Zaandam." Dame Toelass had answered with a cackling
laugh, but Nicholas was never in haste. One afternoon Nicholas Snyders sat alone at his desk in the centre of the great semicircular room that took up half the ground floor of the windmill, and that the outer door
"Come in!" cried Nicholas Snyders.
He spoke in a tone quite kind-for Nicholas Snyders. He felt su sure it was Jan knocking at the door; Jan Van der Voort, the young sailor. now master of his own ship, come to demand of him the hand of little
Christina. In anticipation, Nicholas Snyders tasted Christina In anticiantion, Nithotas snyuers tasted ing him plead, then rave; of watching the growing
 Niicholas would point by point, explain to him the con-
sequences of defiance; how firstly Jan's old mother sequences turned out of her home, his old father put into prison for debt: how, secondly, Jan himself should be pursued without remorse, his ship be bought over his head before he could complete the purchase. The intervew would ancord to Nichorn the day before he had been looking forward to it. Therefore, feeling sure it was Jan, he cried "Come in" quite cheerily. But it was not Jan. It was somebody Nicholas Snyders had never siet eves on before. And neither, ater him again. The light was fading, and Nicholas Snyders was not the man to light candies before they were needed, so that he was never able to describe with any
precision the stranger's appearance. Nicholas thought
 while his eyes-the one thing about him Nicholas eaw ".Who are your", asked Nicholas snyders, taking no pains to disguise his disappointment. pains am a peder." ansmered the stranger. His voice
was clear and not unmusical, with iust the suspicion of roguishness behind.
"Not wanting anything." answered Nicholas Sny; ders, dryly. "Shut the door and be careful of the step."
Bui stead the stranger took a chair and drew it nearer, and himself ing shadow looked straight into Nicholas snyders
A. Are you quite se, and Nichoughed
nnyders? Are you quite sure there is nothing you require?" "except the sight or your backe fent forward, and with his long, tean
The stranger bent hand touched Nicholas Snyders playpully upon the
knee. "Wouldn't you like a soul, Nicholas Snyders?" knee. "Wouldn't you like a soul, Nicholas Snyders? ".Think of it." continued the strange pedler, before years you have drunk the joy of being mean and cruely. Wre you not you not like a change? Think of it, Nicholas Snyders: the joy of being loved, of hearing yourseif blessed insteado of cursed? Wouldn't it be good fun, Nicholas Snyders-just by way of a changee it you don't like it you can return and be yourself again," What Nicholas Snyders, realling all things after-
ward, could never understand was why he sat there
listening in patience to the stranger's talk; for at the time it had seemed to him the jesting of a wandering
fool. But something about the stranger had impelled him. "I have it with me," continued the odd pedler, "and as for price-" The stranger made a gesture indicating dismissal of all sordid details. "I look for my reward in watching the result of the experiment. I am some thing of a philosopher. I take an interest in these matproduced from his pack a silver flask of cunning work mansinip, and laid it on the table
"Its flavor is not unpleasant," explained the stranger a little bitter, but one does not drink it by the goblet the mind of both is fixed on the same thought. may my soul pass into him, may his pass into me. The operation is quite simple; the secret lies within the drug." The stranger patted the quaint flask as though it had been some little dog.
"You will say, who will exchange souls with Nicholas Snyders?" The stranger appeared to have come prepared with an answer to all questions. "My friend, you are rich; you need not fear. It is the possession men value the least of all they have. Choose your
soul, and drive your bargain. I leave that to you with one word of counsel only: you will find the young readier than the old; the young, to whom the world promises all things for gold. Choose you a fine, fair, promises young soul, Nicholas Snyders, and choose it quickly. Your hair is somewhat gray, my friend. Taste before you die the joy of living.
The strange pedler laughed, and rising closed his pack. Nicholas Snyders neither moved nor spoke, antil with the soft clanging of the massive door his tranger had left behind him, he sprang from his chair meaning to fling it after him into the street. But the flashing of the firelight on its burnished surface stayed his hand.
"After all, the case is of value," Nicholas chuckled and put the flask aside, and, lighting the two tall candles, buried himself again in his green-bound ledger. Yet still from time to time Nicholas Snyders' eye
would wander to where the silver flask remained half


## Christing

hidden among dusty papers. And later there came again a knocking at the door, and this time it really was young Jan who entered
Jan held out his great hand across the littered desk.
"We parted in anger, Nicholas Snyders. It was my fault. You were in the right. I ask you to forgive me. I was poor. It was selfish of me to wish the little maid to share with me my poverty. But now I
am no longer poor."

Sit down," responded Nicholas in kindly tone. bave heawn " so now you master and the owner "My very own after one more voyage," laughed Jan have Burgomaster Allart's promise
A promise is not a performance," hinted Nichola Burgomaster Allart is not a rich man. a higher bid might tempt him. Another might step in between you保 an enemy, which, God be praised, I do not think that possess. "Lucky lad," commented Nicholas, "so few of us are without enemies. And your parents, Jan, will shey live "We wished it," answered Jan, "both Christina and 1. But the mother is feeble. The old mill has grown into her life
I can understand," agreed Nicholas. "The old vin pern the old wall withers. And your father, Jan people will gossip. The mill is paying
Jan shook his head. "It never will again, and the debts haunt him. But all that, as I tell him, is a thing of the past. His creditors have agreed to look to me and wait."
All of them," queried Nicholas.
Aicholas Sny I could discover," laughed Jan. t Jan with a smile upon his wrinkled face. "And so you and Christina have arranged it all.

With your consent, sir," answered Jan.
You will wait for that?" asked Nicholas
Jan smiled, but the tone of his voice fell agreeably Jan smiled, but the tone of his voice Sela agreeably beating the dog that growled and showed its teeth.
"Better not wait for that," said Nicholas Snyders.
'You might have to wait long.
Jan rose, an angry flush upon his face. "So nothing changes you, Nicholas Snyders. Have it your own way, then."

In spite of you and of your friends the fiends, and o "In spite of you and of your friends the fiends, and of your Master the Devil!"' flung out Jan. For Jan had a soul that was generous and brave and tender and extheir failinge.
"I am sorry" said old Nicholas.
I am glad to hear it," answered Jan
I am sorry for your mother," explained Nicholas. The poor dame, I fear, will be homeless in her old age. The mortgage shall be foreclosed, Jan, on your wed ding-day. I am sorry for your father, Jan. His creditors, Jan Jy Priso overlooked just one. I ais Iorry for him, Jan. Prison has always been his dread ave to begin life over again Bug riend. You wil in the hollow of my hand. I have but to say the word, your ship is mine. I wish you joy of your bride. my young friend. You must love her very dearly, you will be paying a high price for her.
It was Nicholas Snyders' grin that maddened Jan. He was Nicholas Snyders' grin that maddened Jan. He sought for something that thrown straight at the wicked mouth should silence it, and by chance his hand ghte Nioholas Snyders' hand had closed upon it also The grin had died away. "Sit down," commanded Nicholas Snyders. "Let us alk further. And there was that in his voice that compelled the younger man's obedience.
"You wonder, Jan, why I seek always anger and hatred. I wonder at times myself. Why do generous thoughts never come to me as to other men? Listen, Jan, I am in a whimsical mood. Such things can not be, but it is whim of mine to think it might have been. sell me your son, Jand gole me your sour, that 1, too little while. Jan. only for a little while, and I will give you all you desire
The old man seized his pen and wrote. "See, Jan, the ship is yours beyond mishap; the mill goes free; your father may hold up his head again. And all I ask, Jan, is that you drink to me, willing the while that your soul may go from you and become the soul of old Nich olas Snyders-for a little while, Jan, only for a little
With feverish hands the old man had drawn the stopper from the pedler's flagon, had poured the wine into
twin glasses. Jan's inclination was to laugh, but the old man's eagerness was almost frenzy. Surely he was mad, but that would not make less binding the paper he ad signed. A true man does not jest with his soul, but the face of Christina was shining down on Jan from
You will me
May my soul pass from mered Nicholas Snyders. Snyders!"' answered Jan, replacing his empty glass upon the table. And the two stood looking for a moment into each other's eyes.
And the high candles on the littered desk flickered and went out as though a breath had blown them, first one and then the other
"I must be getting home," came the voice of Jan
rom the darkness; "why did you blow out the candles?" "We can light them da Nicholas. He did not add he had meant to ask that same question of Jan. He thrust them among the glowing logs, first one and then the other, and the shadows crept back into their corners.
Nicholas.
Not to-night," answered Jan.
The paper that I signed, "N Nicholas reminded him
"I had forgotten it," Jan answered.
The old man took it from the desk and handed it to him. Jan thrust it into his pocket and went out. Nicholas boited the door behind him and returned to his desk, sat long there, his elbow resting on the open ledger. Nicholas pushed the ledger aside and
laughed. "What foolery! As if such things could be! The fellow must such bewitched me." Nicholas crossed to the blaze. "Still, I am glad he is going to marry the little lass. A good lad, a good lad.
Niciolas must have fallen asleep be fore the fire. When he opened his eyes it was to meet the gray dawn. He felt cold, stiff, hungry, and decidedly cross. Why had not Christina woke him up and given him his supper: did she think he
had intended to pass the night on wooden chair? The girl was an idiot. He would go upstairs and tell her through the door just what he thought of her.
His way upstairs led through the kitchen. To his astonishment there sat Christina aeleep before the burnedout grate.
"Upon "Upon my word," muttered Nicholas to himself, "people in this house
don't seem to know what beds are for." But it was not Christina, so Nicholas told himself. Christina had the look of a frightened rabbit; it had always irritated him. This girl, even in her sleep, wore an impertinent expressiona delightfully impertinent expression. Besides, this girl was pretty-marvelously pretty. Indeed, so pretty a girl before. Why had the girls, when Nichbelas was young been so entirely different! A sudden bitterness seized Nichoas; it was as though he had just learned that long ago, without knuwing it, he had been robbed.
The child must be ccld. Nicholas fetched his fur-lined cloak and wrapped it about her.
There was something else he ought drawing the cloak caround to him while very gently, not to disturb her-something he wanted to do; if only he could chink what it was. The girl's lips were parted. She appeared to be speaking to him, asking him to do this thing-or telling him not to do it. Nicholas could not be sure which. Half a dozen times he turned away and half a dozen times stole back to where she sat on her foce, her lips parted. But what she wanted or what it was he wanted, Nicholas could not think.
Perhaps Christina would know. Perhaps Christina would know who she was and how she got there. Nicholas climbed the stairs, swearing at them for creaking. Christina's door was open. No one was in the room; the bed had not been slept upon. Nicholas escended the creaking stairs
The girl was still asleep. Could it be Christina herself? Nicholas examined the delicious features one by seen the giri; yet around her neck-Nicholas had not hoticed it before-lay Christina's locket, rising and falling as she breathed. Nicholas knew it well; the one thing belonging to her mother Christina had insisted on keeping. The one thing about which she had ever defied him. She would never have parted with that locket. It must be Christina herself. But what has happened to her
Or to himself. Remembrance rushed in upon him. The odd pedler! The scene with Jan! But surely all desk still stood the pedler's silver flask, logether with the twain stained glasses
Nicholas tried to think, but his brain was in a whirl. A ray of sunlight streaming through the window fell across the dusty room. Nicholas had never seen the kin. that he could recollect. Involuntarily he stretched his hands toward it, felt a pang of grief when it vanished, leaving only the gray light. He drew the rusty ofs, himg new world of lights and shadows that wooed him with their beauty-a world of low, sof voices that called to him. There came to him again that bitter sense of having been robbed.


Taste belore you die the foy of living.
on old Nicholas there came back to her the frightened rabbit look that had always irritated him. It irritated him now, but the irritation was against himself. night,", Cistoling so soly night- And you were afraid to wake rupted her. "You thought the old curmucholas inter be cross. Listen, Caristina. You paid oft yesterday the last debt your father owed. It was to an old sailor. I had not been able to find him before. Not a cent more do you owe, and there remains to you out of your
wages a hundred florins. It is yours whenever you like wages a hundred
to ask me for it
Christina could not understand, neither then nor during the days that followed; nor did Nicholas enlighten
her. For the soui of Jan had entered into a very wise old man, who knew that the best way to live down the past is to live boldly the present. All that Christina could be sure of was that the old Nicholas Snyders had mysteriously vanished, that in his place remained a ne Nicholas, who looked at her with kindly eyes-frank and honest, compeling confidence. Though Nicholas never said so, it came to Christini that she herself. her sweet example, her ennobing infuence it was tha had wroughtin word pleasing
pieasing.
The sight of his littered desk was hateful to him. Starting early in the morning. Nicholas would disap pear for the entire day, returning in the evening tired but cheerful, bringing with him flowers that Ciristina laughed at, telling him they were weeds. But what mattered names? To Nicholas they were beautiful. In Zaandam the children ran from him, the dogs barke aiter him. So Nicholas, escaping through byways. villages around came to know a kind old fellow who loved to linger, his hands resting on his staff, watching their play, listening to their laughter; whose ample pockets were storehouses of gond things. Their elders, passing by, would whisper to one another how like
"I could have been so happy all these years," murmured old Nicholas to himself. "It is just the little like. I might have had friends, old cronies, children of my own maybe-
A vision of the sleeping Christina flashed before his eyes. She had come to him a child, feeling only grati-
tude toward him. Had he had eyes with which to see her all things might have been different.
Was it too late? He is not so old-not so very old. New life is in his veins. She loves Jan, but that was the Jan of yesterday. In the future Jan's every word and deed will be prompted by the evil soul that was once the soul of Nicholas Snyders- hat Nicholas Snyders remembers well. Can will? he case be as handsome as ou will?
won from Jan by what might be called a trick? Yes. it had been a fair bargain, and Jan had taken his price. Besides, it was not as if Jan had fashioned his own soul these things are claance. Why should one man be given gold and another be given parched peas? He
lias as much right to Jan's soul as Jan ever had. He is wiser, he can do more good with it. It was Jan's soul wiser, he can do more good with It. wit was an's soul
that loved Christina; let Jan's soul win her if it can. And Jan's soul listening to the argument could not hink of a word to offer in opposition.
Christina was still asleep when Nicholas re-entered the kitchen. He lighted the fire and cooked the breakfast, and then aroused her gently. There could be no
doubt it was Claristina. The moment her eyes rested

Te was in features to wicked old Nick, the miser of Zaandam, and would wonder where be came from. Nor to smile It roubs him children that taugit hisslips full of marvelously pretty airlo forty wo all more or less lovable $\frac{\text { girls-of pretty women aiso, }}{\text { It }}$ found that notwithstanding Christina remained alway in his thoughts the pretiest, the most lovable of them all. Then every pretty face rejoiced him; it reminded him of Christina.
On his return the second day, Cnristina had met him mriensaness in her eyes. Farmer Beerstraater, an old friend of her father's, had called to see Nicholas; not finding Nicholas, had talked a little with Christina. A Christina pretended not to know that the creditor was Nicholas himself, but marveled that such wicked men could be. Nicholas said nothing, but the next day Farmer Beerstraater had called again, all smiles, blessings. and great wonder
Beerstr what can have come to him?"' repeated Farmer Christina had smiled and answered that perhaps the good God had touched his heart. But thought to het other. The tale flew. Christina found herself besieged on every hand, and, finding hes intercessions invariably successtul, grew day by day more pleased with herself ders dins conuence more pleased with Nicholas Sny Jan's soul in him took delight in undoing the evil the soul of Nicholas had wrought. But the brain of Nicholas Snyders that remained to him whispered: "Let the The news reached the ears of Dame Toelast. The same evening saw her seated in the ingle-nook opposite Nicho las Snyders, who smoked and seemed bored.
"You are making a fool of yourself, "Eichoias Snyders," the Dame cold him. Everybody is laughing at you. "," grow rather Nichey laughed than cursed "Have you forgotten
passed between usi? ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ asked the Dame "Wish I could," sighed Nicholas. "At your age-" commenced the Dame.
"I am feeling younger than I ever felt in all my life," Nicholas interrupted her. Dame. "What do looks matter?" snapped Nicholas. "It is the soul of a man that is the real man. world "Why. if I liked to follow your example and make a fool of myself, there are young men, fine young men, handsome young men-
"Don't ler me interposed Nicholas quickly " way," say, 1 am old and I have a devil of a temper. There must be many better men than I am, men more worthy of "I don't say there are not," returned the Dame: "but nobody more suitable. Girls for boys, and old women for old men, as I have told him. I hav'n't lost my wits, Nicholas Snyders, if your
Nicholas Snyders sprang to his feet. "I am myself." he cried, "and intend to remain myself! Who dares say 1 am not myself?"
"I do," retortei the Dame, with exasperating coolbidding of a pretty bidding of a pretty--aced doll he flings his money out witched, and I am sorry for him. Shell fool youl for the sake of her friends till you hav'n't a cent left and then she'll laugh at you. When you are yourseif. Nicholas Snyders, you will be crazy with yourself-remember that." And Dame Toelast marched out and slammed the door behind her.
The phrase kept ringing women for old men.
The phrase kept ringing in his ears. Hitherto his newthought. But the old Dame's words had sown the for thought. But the old Dame's words had sown the seed
of refection. Was Christina fooling him? The thought was impossible. Never once had she pleaded for herself, never once for Jan. The evil thought was the herure of Dame Toelast's evil mind. Christina loved him. Her face brightened at his coming. The fear of him liad gone out of her; a pretty tyranny had replaced it. But was it the love that he sought? Jan's soul in old Nick's body was young and ardent. It desired Christina not as a daugler. soul Better to know than to an impatient so"Do not lizht the candles; let us
light of the fire ond ", Neid us talk a little by the smiling, drew her chair toward the blaze. But Nicholas sat in the shador.
said Nicholas, "sweeter and more womanly. He will be appy, sweeter and more woman The smile passed from Christina's face. "I shall never marry," she answered.

A true woman does not marry the man she does not "But may she not marry the man she does?" smiled Nicholas.

And when is that? (Continued or ?

## THE -THOUGHT-OF $\cdot$ THE-NATION AN OPEN FORUM OF INDIVIDUAL OPINION

## Real College Football By David Starr Jordan

## 

C adventages football has come to stang. It has, and its evils, but it fills Cldvantages. its dangers, and its sevils, but it fills place which no other game can take. Its strength lies
in team work, not in individual plays. Its members in team work, not in individual plays. Its member
are bound together by the strongest of ties, the tie ol are bound together by the strongest of ties, the tie of
college spirit. A football match is to the loyal spec college spirit. A football match is to the loyal spec
tators the crash of one beloved organization against an other. A professional team has no such ties there are, therefore, no suuccessful football teams outside the col. leges. Non-collegiate teams represent nothing. The pubbic is only bored by the victories of local teams of
athletic clubs. But a struggle of Harvard against Yale. puthetic clubs. But a struggle of Harvard a gainst Yale, or Michigan against Wisconsin, fires the imagi ination
and tovches the deeper feelings of coliege men, and and touches the deeper feelings of college men, and
through them the greater world whose imagination they direct. Whether this ought to be the case or no individual sports, as baseball or track athletics, has this effect. The evils of football mainly centre around the use of money as an aid to winning. When money is used, no playing; it is not an outfow of animal spirits: it takes ts rank among the game agencies of demoralization Against this tendency, student committees can not
stand alone. It takes the full force of the college au stand alone. It takes the full force of the college au-
thorities. When the Faculty has failed to put its thorities. When the Faculty has fatled to put its
whole strength on the side of clean football, some form Whole strength on the side
of corruption has appeared.
It is vitally essential then that the football men should be held ro therr work just as severely as any no football man should be allowed to receesive money from any source in consideration of his playing. This excludes him from scholarships, from receiving gifts from alumni or citizens, from occupying sinecure sum-
mer positions provided by interested friends, from any mer positions provided by interested friends, from any
of the hundred opportunities of attending college withof the hundred opportunities of attending college with. out paying its cost. Every inanciar aia, each acaademic eniency given to atheteric, In baseball, a profemoraiona hired team may defeat any college team composed fthose who play only for sport. In like fashion, an nvincible football team might be hired by direct or indirect means, if the Faculty would wink at its employment and supplement this wink by convenient and enient re-examinations of the athlete too dull or too usy to attend to his classes.
The future of football depends on the conscience of the college authorities. If these are satisfied with vic. ory and indifierent as to If they insist on clean ganes played by clean players. It they insist on clean ganes played the ciean players. krandchildren, an unfailing source of that joy and good fellowship called college sifirit, which, if not the tiighest academic product, is really a thing worth having and

The University and High Ideals By Charles F . Thwing, LL.D

## 

$\mathrm{T}_{\text {HE spiritual ideals of highest importance in a de }}$ and the old cardinal yirtues of love, justice, prudence demperance, and courage, Ancal hequality But the dangered through economical inequalty. But the per
is rendered less perilous through an increasing sense of is renhered brotherhood. These spiritual ideals are at the present time put in peril by an increasing dread of poverty
There probably never was an age when the dread of poverty was so great. or when the evilis of poverty were so small. In this condition the university has a most
significant mission. Its highest purpose is to uphold so sififcant misision. Its highest purpose is to uphold
the spiritual ideals-to minister to the verities and the the spiritual ideals-to minister to the verities and the
virtues. It is called upon to teach that the wealth most virtues. It is called upon to teach that the wealth most
worth treasuring lies in the mind and character and not Worth treasuring lies in the mind and character and not
in the hand. The one is eternal, and the other must be temporary. It declares the most obvious truth that poverty with honor is infinitely to be
wealth accompanied with It declares that living is far less than life; that things seen are of smaller worth than things ussen; that the
lust of the eye and the pride of life are as nothing in lisst of the eye and the pride of life are as nothing in respect to truth, duty, love, and faith.
The university in its service for the people of its own
nation is not only to render service of that kind whic to all men of that sort which by its history or location A democrion it is specially ftted to rem inspiratio of highest ideals. This filling of its needs is most fit tingly done by the university. Itself seeking the high est ideals, untouched by selfishness, the university is
able to move democratic communities unto the highest able to move democratic communities unto the highest
and the best, and to keep before them the duty of and the best, and to keep before them the duty of a
love for truth and moral excellence, and an appreciation of the beautiful. This appreciation exercises itsel in all the arts. A political democracy is prone so mak its fine arts merely decorative. It is hard to convince all that the fine arts minister to the highest education of man. The universit , however, tirough both teaching and example, should impress upon the democrac that painting and poetry, architecture, sculpture music, and drama represent fundamental desires, pas sions, and needs of the human character, and that the inspire truth, sincerity, purity, and honest aspirations within the human sou
people's ideal. The proportion of students to the population increases with it was a half-century ago. The State Unice as great as coming the academic ideal of nearly every cuminonwealth, and it is easier to secure from a Legislature grants for its support than for any other of the State's institutions. The great ideals of truth, duty, right and human service Gold, cheap society, carna pleasures, and meretricious fame do not and never shal occupy the academic throne.

## The Higher Athletics

By Henry M. Simmons

## 

$\mathrm{S}^{\text {TRENGTH }}$ is always honored, and ought to be; but it changes form with human progress. The first ideal is strength of pody, to subdue beasts of other oes. The Hebrews honored their Samson slaying a hior in a few Philistines. The Greeks had a simila its St Christopher, who despised praying as propel only for women, and served the Lord more acceptably by his stout limbs carrying pilgrims through the rivet The Renaissance brought muscle again into favor and Michelangelo's "Moses" is criticised as "hal prize-ighte
This favor remained-for it is hardly a century
since even the British Parliament adjourned in hono since even the British Parliament adjourned in hono of a pugilist. Even more intellectual companies hono falling roof at Pythagoras' lecture, but the moder lalling rool at is probably lecture, but the moder cynic defined a college as a boating association whos members, on rainy days, tried to improve their minds by a little study. A university football hero now gets. more honor than all the professors. Nor need we complain, for so far as athletic games aid bodily development and bealth, they are, of course, good. It is not wise to be horrified even by boxers bruising each
other a little-so long as we give the highest public other a little-so long as we give the highest public But strength has now assumed a higher form, and athletics have risen to much mightier deeds. Power has passed from brawn to brain, from arms to arts-and has passed from brawn the bain, from arms to arts-and of a Hercules to slay a lion, when a man can shoot him half a mile away. There is no need of St. Christopher to bear men through the river, when art can build a Brooklyn bridge or a boat that can bear a thousand. Even the best arm of an varsman is a plaything compared with the piston-rod of a steamer which gracefully and swiftly carries the population and produce The swiftest runner is but a snail to a railway train or a telephone. In physical The prowess and persistence seen in even a foothail ame is haraly up to that of highting buffaloes or builogs, and the sublimest kick of a cullege student is less mighty than that of a horse or a mule. Strength seen rather in games of intellect, in which man masters lightnings and elements, makes the earth his football and plays with heavenly spheres-making the sun paint his pictures in the photograph, and weighing thletics, by which he gains the atrength not merely of muscle, but of the mightiest powers of nature. Still higher are the moral athletics, by which he gains the power of right. Without this indeed, even arts are weak, and Wendell Phillips said: "You may build your Capitol of granite, and pile it high as the Rocky Moun-
tains, but if it be founded upon or mixed with iniquity, cains, but if it be founded upon or mixed with iniquity, the pulse of a girl will in time beat it down."

## The People Should Be "Boss" By William D. Hoard

## 

THE central idea of a republican form of government Just as lo the American people keepalive this sentiment they will continue to maintain a republican form of government. The ever upspringing evil that confronts us is the unscrupulous and corrupt politician, the man who seizes upon the machinery of politics to defeat the will of the people. Two steps are necessary to carrying out a republican form of government: 1, to nominate an official; 2 , to elect him. The tion so crude and easily convertible to bis use that he was able by and easily convertible to his use that he meet this evil the Australian system of voting was adopted. But only half of the work of rescuing the people from the corrupt influence of the unscrupulous elitician was accomplished
He could no longer follow the voter to the ballot-box and see that he got his money's worth. But the old remained. Once nominated, he depended on party spirit and party loyalty to elect him, and so the corrupt politician still remained master of the people.
Australian ballot mystem needed is the adoption of the Australian banlut system in the nomination of officials. The selfish politician fights this reform just as he did the other. He sees clearly enough that the voter will caucuses with a cut-and-dried plan, for there will be no caucuses. All the corruption in cities and elsewhere has resulted from the weakness of the caucus system. Honest people who want honest governiment often can not get their candidates nominated, and so they are obliged to take what they can get or refuse to vote.
Governor Yates of Illinois has said. "The time is Governor Yates of llinois has said, The time is candidate." And it is coming, because it is the only way to take our republican form of government out of the hands of corrupt politicians and place it where it belongs, in the hands of the plain people
All there is to the primary election matter is that the voter votes by the Australian ballot "directly for nominated as he has as to who shall be elected.

## Will Germany War with Us ? <br> By Albion W. Small

## The Profomor of Socicolory at Chicago Univerity and the diduor of the Adying ito mternational rolation, ppeake authoritatively upon thi lopic

IT is not overcautious engineering to figure out the trong enough to bear that burden multiplied by six Good statesmanship also forestalls not merely the probble, but the possible. There is doubtless more truth than fact in the legend of Von Moltke, when informe by his adjutant that the die had been cast for war with is said to have ordered, "Third portfolio on the fourt shelf." The same might occur in the General Staff o every first-rate nation. Possible campaigns are alread on paper, just as plans and specifications for additional buildings and equipment are on file in business offices for use when the market demand
The reasoning by which M. Bloch so impressed not with many on considers in makion soil of western Europe, or between a European nation and the United States, with the home ferritory of either as the fighting-ground, seem too remote for be ief. If Prince Henry ever again approaches New York it will doubtless be in a spirit not less amicable than that of his first visit. No American fleet is inkely to maneuvre within striking distance of Kiel or Hamburg or any more warlike purpose than was in evidence during last summer's amenities.
bility would be that is visible proba class power. It would be much more absurd to say that war with Germany is so impossible that measure to prevent it are needless. Great Britain is more con cerned with keeping the empire from falling to piece of its own weight than with territorial expansion or trade monopoly at our expense. Neither France, Spain, Italy, nor Russia is pursuing a policy that challenge distinctively American claims, If any phase of the Chinese question should become a casus belli, we could hardly be drawn in until the conflict became

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A Dangerous Precedent
By Helen L. Sumner

Becaus Min Sumner is anocinted with the economic
deparment of the Univerniy of Wirconin, and in citi-
 WHATEVER the justification, the power of Colorado for the express purpose of stamping out a labor organization. In the picturesque language of General Sherman
Bell, the military was sent to the mining camps "to do up this anarchistic federation.
The possible consequences of this preceden were foreshadowed by the same "hero" when
he wrote: "Colorado is simply taking the he wrote: "Colorado is simply taking the
lead in a labor war which is soner or late bound to affect every state in the Lnion.
Indeed, the wide significance of the struggle is plainly revealed in the fact that nearly
every labor organization in the United States has given moral and financial support to the
Western Federation of Miners, while the vas majority of employers throughout the coun-
try have watched with close attention and sympathy the efforts of the Mine Operators Association another sign of the possible future use
Still ane militia against labor unions is the decision of the Supreme Court of Colorado justifying the imprisonment of the prestdent of
the Western Federation of Miners upon the ground that he was "aiding and abetting"
"the insurrection, " $i$.e. the strike. Of course, he necessity for'state troops can always be argued when a strike is bitterly fought and
individuals are betrayed into deeds of lawindividuals are betrayed into deeds of law-
lessness such as require the exercise of competent police power. In this very case, how-
ever, though the miners' union has been ac cused of numberless crimes, its enemies have tempts, to prove their accusations to the satisfaction of a judicial tribunal. The laboring
people of Colorado, moreover, are convinced people of Colorado, moreover, are a Sherlock Holmes could unangle this skein of violence and bluodshed high as well as into low places.
Already it is believed by thoustas of inAlready it is believed by thou nds of in-
telligent unionists in all parts of the Un'ted States that the object of calling out State
troops in strike cases is to subserve, not the interests of the citizens, but the class inter ests of the employers. Such ant impression
must inevitably be strengthened by the specmust thevitably be strengthened by the spec-
tacle of a militia supported by money bor tacle of from an employers' association, officered by avowed enemies of unionism, and used to forcibly deport from their homes,
their families, and often from their long established and independent business, native American citizens accused of no crim Such a precedent, if followed in other States, must inevitably draw down upon the boring clase-a hatred ever more intense, because more just, than that evoked by stern employers in times of struggle. Such later, to open rebellion. If, indeed, the unwise lead of
Colorado were generally followed, the future clash of interests might eventually spell an
even larger word-revolution.


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that girl was shivering again.

$\qquad$
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ing, the garl kept on shivering. and we kep
on coal-heaving. Then by and by our efor

by this time the floor was smoking and little
flames were creeping along the ceiling: and
the girl rose and swept out with a hauglsty,
disdainful air as much as to say, There
pected from a lot of men!' and we followed
her out and the train coming along just then
we all got aboard, the girl in the parlor-car
out the whole blame' station was blazing lilic a furnace, and the agent had his telegraph
imstrument out on a stump and was trying to
connect up his connect up his wires. And I stuck my head
out the car window and shouted to him: 'Tell 'em at headquarters that the station at Car-
terville is warm at last!' and-good-by, this terville is warm
is where $I$ get off.


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me in thr least.
cialists in the weve wotho the best spe- their efforts were cialists in
unavailing.
unavailing.
My case was pronounced incurablet
I srew desperate; my deafnew tormented
me. Duily 1 wus becoming more of a reciuse, meoiding the compecominship of peop a reciuse, becuse
af the annoyance my deafnes and sensitive of the annoyance my dearneas and sensitive
nexs cansed me. Finally 1 began to experi-
ment on myself, and ant ment on myself, and alter patient years of
stuily, labor and personal expense, I perfected stuily, labor and personal expense, 1 perfected
comething that 1 found toot the place of the
natural ear drums. and I called it Wilson'ig naturai ear drums. and I called it Whilson'
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do not show, and, an they give no discomfort
whatever, I tcarcely know it mymelf. Whatever, I scarcely know it mywelf.
With these drums I can now hear a whis. hear everything going on around me. I can hear a sermon or lecture from any part of a
lirge church or hall. My general health is
limprovel because of the great change hirge church or hall thy generac hange my
improvel becaue of the great chand
Ear Drums have made in my life. My spirits Ear Drums have made in my life, My spirita
are bright and cheerful; Iama cured, changed
man. Since my fort unate discovery it is no longer necemaary for any deaf person to carry a
trumpet, a tube or any other auch old-fash.
ionei makeshift. מy Common Sense Ear Drum is buit on the stricteat seientifie / rin
ciples, containe no metal, wires, or strings of ciples, contains no metal, wires, or strings of
any kind, snd is entircly new and up to dote
in all respects. It is mo small that no one can in all respects. It is so omall that no one can
seo t when in rosition, yet it collect all the
sound waves and focuses them against the drum bead, causing you to hear naturally
and perfectly. It Will do this even when the and perfectly it will do chiss even when the
natural ear drums are partialiy or entirely
deatroyed. perforated, scarrod. relaxed or destroyed. perforated, searred. relaxed or
thickened it flits any ear from chilithood to
oid a ane, male or female, and ande from the
 least irritation, and can be uast with com-
fort day and night without removal for any cause. With my device I can cure deufness in any
person, no matter how acquired, whether from catarrh, scariet fever, typhoid or bratn fever, measles, who pling couph, gatherings in the
ear, shocks from artillery or through acciear, sockis ivvention not only cures, but at
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olice stop the progrees of deafness and all roaring and buzzing noisea. The greatest
aural surgerns in the world recommend it, as well as physicians or all scho les. It will do
for you whit no medicine or medical skill on I want to place my 190-page bork on deafneas in the hands of every deat person in the
worlat. I will gladly eend it free to anyone whose name and sldreas I can get. It describes and illustrat ${ }^{\text {an Wison's Common Sense }}$
Ear Drums and contains bona fide letters from Ear Drums and contains bona fide etters from
numerous uners in the United States, Canada,
Mexico. Enviand. Scotiand. Ineland, Wiale Mexico, Enpland, scotland, Ireland. Walea
Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Indla, and Austraia, New zealand, Tasmania, India, and
the remotest islands. I have letiers from peopee in every station of life-ministers, physi-
cians, lawyers, tierchants, soclety ladies, etc ciand 1 lewyers, merchants, society ladies, etc

- snd tell the truth about the beneflis to be derived from my wonderful little device. You
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IT. B A.

THE SOUL OF NICHOLAS SNYDERS Christin's facee was turned away. "When
ne has ceased to love her."

 the soul of a miser had entered into him.
He would marry even Dame Toelast for the sake of her gold bags, and her bromd lands,
and her many mills, if only she would have him. Can not you forget him?' "I shall never forget him. I shall never
love another man. Itry to hide it, and often I am coutent to find there is so much in the
world that I can do. But my heart is breaking." She rose and, kneeling beside him,
clasped her arms around him. "I amm you have let me tell you," she said. "But fur you I could not have borne it. You are
so good to me." For answer he stroked with his withered hand the goiden hair that fell disordered
about his withered knees. She raised her eyes to his; they were filled with tears, but
smiling. "I can not understand," she said. "I think sometimes that you and he must have
cuanged souls. He is hard and mean and cruel, as you used to be." She lauglied, and
the arms around him tightened for a moment. "And now you are kiug and tender and great, as once he was. It is as if the good God had taken away my lover from me to give to me a
father." "Listen to me, Cbristuna," he said. "It is
the sout that is the man, not the body. Could you not love me for my new soul?"
"But I do love you," answered Cbristina, smiling through her cears.
The fire-light fell upon her face. Nicholas,
holding it between his withered hands, looked into it long and hard, and reading what he
read there laid it back against his breast and read there laid it back against his breast and
soothed it with his withered hand. sooched was jesting, little one," he said. "Girls
for boys, and old women for old men. And so in spite of all you still love Jan!" not help it." "And if be would, you would marry him, let his soul be what it may?"
"I love bim," answered Christina. "I can wut help it,"
Old Nicholas sat alone before the dyiug lire. Is it the soul or the body that is the
real man? The answer was not so simple as "Christina loved Jan"-so Nicholas mumbled to the dying fire-when he had the soul
of Jan. She loves him sull, though he has the soul of Nicholas Snyders. When I asked in her eyes, though Jan's soul is now in me; the real Jan, the real Nicholas. If the soul of Claristina entered into the body of Dame Toe-
last should I turn from Chrisuna - from her golden hair, her fathomless eyes, her asking lips-to desire the shriveled carcass of Dame
Tuelast? No, 1 should still shudder at thought of her. Yet, when I had the soul of
Nicholas Snyders, 1 did not loathe her, while Christina was naught to me. It must be wit Christina, and I should be Miser Nick. Yet liere am I loving Christina, using Nicholas
Sayders' brain and gold to thwart Nucholas Snyders' every scheme, duing everything that back into his own body; while Jan cares no longer for Christina, would marry Dame Toe-
last for her broad lands, her many mills. Cleariy it is the soul that is the real man.
Then ought $I$ not to be glad, thinking $I$ am going back into my own body, knowing that I shall wed Christina? But I am not glad,
am very miserable. I shall not go with Jan's soul, I feel it; my own soul will come back to me. I shall be again the hard, cruel, mean
old man I was before, only now I shall be poor and helpless. The folks will laugh at
me, and I shall curse them, powerless to do them evil. Even Dame Toelast will not want this thing. So long as Jan's soul is in me I
love Clristina better than myself. I must do love Christina better than myself. I must do
this for her sake. I love her. I can not Old Nicholas rose, tonk from the place
where a month before he had hidden ft the silver fask of cunning workmanship. "Just two more giassuls left, about,
mused Nicholes, as he gently shook the flask
against his ear. He laid it on the desk before $\lim$, then opened once again the old green
ledger, for there still remained work to b
He woke Christina early. "Take these let-
ters, Clsistina," he commanded. "When you have delivered them all, but not before, go to
Jan; tel! him I am waiting here to see him on loth to let her go.
"I shall only be a little while," smiled Christina.
"All partings take but a little while," he Old Nicholas had foreseen the trouble he
would have. Jan was content, had no desire to be again a sentimental young fool, eager
to saddle himself with a penniless wife. Jan to sadde hunself
had other dreams.
Drink, man, drink!" cried Nicholas impamind. Christina, provided you marry her, is the richest bride in Zaandam. There is the
deed; read it, and read quickly." Then Jan consented, and the two men
drank. And there passed a breath between dhem as before, and Jan with his hands cov-
them
ered his eyes a moment.


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## bac no




Wo destroyed iel chrstima. Ih spite of all


| T Was astrange madness that seize d upon |
| :--- |
| me., Jan explaineed. |

oreezes bring us health."
so rom the deck of Jan's ship they watched
old Zaandam till
Christina cried a little at the thought of
never seeing it again, but Jan comforted her,
And old Nicholas married Dame Toelast,
but happily lived to do evil only for a few
years longer.
Long after Jan told Christina the whole
story, but it sounded very improbable, and
Christina-though, of course, she did not say
was trying to explain away that strange
month of his life during which he had wooed
Dame Toelast. Yet it certainly was strange
that Nicholas for the same short $m$
been so 1 ifferent from his unual self.
id him Il loved Jan he would not have gon

## ©

SIC TRANSIT

## By Ludwie Lewisohn

$T^{0}$ love, it ita litite thing.
A light affait that soon is ended, A tauh of umiligh on the wing. A throbbing tar by clousta attended.
li's not orienal with me,
Ifm never of the lated fathion One note I add unto the free
Large chorus of termal pauion
A note that sounds, a sote that dies, But while it lives, and while thou hearent. The sweteet ong beneuh the ckia, And bief tas all our heants hold deareat.

A linte while to hold thy hand, To ave a dream tine can not alter: This is at leat, I undertand
The aneat payet in love's whole paller.
For time and ide are moring till
A monht- -and other love grow aronger A linte, ah! a linte longa!

## (1)

QUEEN KAPIOLANI'S DEFIANCE
Q
UEEN KAPIOLANI, a noblelooking
chietainess of the island of Hawill was one of the frat converts to clris
she was over sixix feet tall, a magrif. cent specinen of Hew wiian womanhood, with the "haughty air of the ancient noblity",
She had immense power over her fellow countrymen, and resolved, on becoming a
Christian, if possible, to break the hold of grindiang and deegradilitg superrttions which had long enslaved them. She knew that in no other way could she do this so well as by
detying pele, hee godesss of the ewful vol cano of Kilateea, who had her abode in the
Her approach and her defiance were most dramatic, for she wished to impress her awe Pele and the emnipotence of the true God
Pol Slowly and in state she made her way ur the
mountainside, while the people, trembling
 distance. The priestess of Peie warned her
away, but she kept on undaunted. On the away, but she kept on undaunted. on the
edge of the crater a sheiter had been built,

 In the morning she rose, dessended into the
crater $u s$ far as it was possible to to and crater as far as it was possible to go and,
standing upon the "black ledge," in full view of the amzed sectatoro, who expected every
of inute to eee her soorched and withered by
my minu angry godiesses., she delifberately ate e bunch of obelo berries, which, as sacred to to
the goodess, no one had hitherto dared to the goddess, and flung the stones into the awful fiery lake, as she cried out: "Thus do I defy dies, these fires and he preserves me in breaking your tabus.,
owers, a hymn olf, and a few Christian foloffered to the true Good, and the dread prayer many lesser heathen divinities, was shatmany lesser heathen divinities, was shat
tered forever.


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## HAPPY CHILDHOOD

 Right Food Makes Happy Children Because They are HealthySometimes milk does not agree with children or adults. The same thing is
true of other articles of food. What agrees with one sometimes does not agree with others.
But food can be so prepared that it will agree with the weakest stomach. As an the stomach, can eat, relish and digest a nice hot cup of Postum coffee with a and such a combination contains nourishment to carry one a number of hours, for almost every particle of it will be digested and taken up by the system and be made
use of. A lady writes from the land of the Mag. nolia and the mocking bird way down in Alabama and says: Pas led to drink Postum because coffee gave me sour stomach and made me nervous. Again known physicians for my children well feel especially grateful for the benefit
so to k does not agree with either chita, so to the eldest aged four and one hal years, 1 give Postum with plenty of sweet cream. It agrees with her splendidly, regulating her bowels perfectly although she is of a constipated habit. half years I use one aged two and one half skimmed milk. medicine since the children began uming Postum, and they enjoy every drop of in "A neighbor of mine is giving Postum to her baby lately weaned, with splendid results. The little fellow is thriving famously. Name given by Postum Co. Battle Creek, Mic
Postum agrees perfectly with children and supplies adults with the hot invigor ating beverage in place of coifee, Literhelped out of stomach and nervous dib eases by leaving off coffee and using Pos tum Food Coffee. Look in rkg, for the little book, "The Road to We.iville."


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OUR IMPORTED CRIMINALS

 Notarbartolo. Commissioner the Count Co-
dronchio Palermo ordered the arrest and accusation of Fontana. Diletti, when prom-
ised protection, ideutified Fontana.

Finally in 1888 the first great trial began
being held in Mllan, as there was no hope of being held in Milan, as there was no hope of
getting justice in apalermo, here all honest
men high or low trembled for their lives men high or low trembled for their lives
Over five hundred witmesses were examined
The chain was woven The chain was woven more strongly around
Fontana. His connection with Palizzolo was testimony of a young soldier, Nicola Urbano War, the Court arose, ordered the doors
guarded, and announced that a petition Would be sent instantly to the Chamber of
Deputies asking its permission to arrest the
Dian Honorable Raffaele Palizzolo. Di Blasi had
been arrested in court on December a, and
the Chamber of Deputies granting the per mission for arrest of Palizzolo, telegraphic
mommunication with the south was instantly suspended till officers could reach the house
of the great chieftain and place him under restraint. The sudden turn of affairs occurred The second great trial, at Bologna, began on September 9 , 1gor, and lasted till July 3
the next year, when Palizzolo was found guilty and sentenced to thirty years' impris-
onment and lifetime surveillance. Fontana Vitale, Bruno, Garufi, Carolo, Trapani, and
others shared in the presumable guilt, and in the natural course of procedure would have
been punished. Many more connected with the crime had ere this emigrated to America
But Palizzolo appealed to the Court of
Cassation, and the verdict arrived at in second trial was quashed and a new trial
dered. Immediately more witnesses more of the accused took ship for America,
and in the last great trial, begun at Florence


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## なジロッ

Ginic Street，brosouldy later at the foot of
Whis home， 64 Franklin Street，Brooklyn．
While was stitigg surrounded by friends，
three young Italians boldly welbe
liberately riddied inim with bullets，turned
and walked out

sack，at Bay Rıdge，with throat cut．Con－
nection with＂barrel murder＂gang was
shown later．
Leuis Troja，banker and saloonkeeper，
Lound dead on the floor of his saloon in East
fint
Ninety－seventh Street，New York，in 1902，
after receiving a warning letter．
Andrea Andano，shot down in the entrance
Andrea Andano，shot down in the entrance
of the Cagliostro bank and salon，with
crowds of people about，September，1go4
Two men committed the murder．They drew
masks over their faces before they fired
In the above cases not one person was arrested
zho cen could be fancied to be connected with
the murders．
Sixty－three other cases since January ， ，
loov，might be cited in which there were in－
dications of quarreling，private vendetta，or
robbery，that would lead
were not gang murders．
There are not many cases of assautt．The
halffay step is rarely taken，but two that
are notable are the following
are notabie are the following：
Francesco Bagnasco，thirty－five，waiter，of
20 West Houston Street．Found on the
street，Tuusday night，october 12，1oge，with
both cheeks slashed to the ear，and some
both cheeks slashed to the ear，and some
small wounds that indicated he had been small wounds that indicated he had been
marked with the symbols of some cossi．He
refused to say where the assault occurred or refused to say where the
who were his assailants．
Father Cenozo Cigasino，assaulted by an
unknown Italian with unknown Italian with a club，Sunday night，
September 19．1993．at Port Chester，New September 19，1993，at Port Chester，New
York，and left for dead．He had been trying to break up a＂Black Hand＂cosci in that
region．
Te it is useless to attempt to present anything letter cases，in which the receipt of such het－
ters has been made public．Thousands of


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beautiful poem, "Snowbound."
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 get how when met Petrosiono for the ars
sme
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 at my face-and stood at ease.
He and his running mate have on stantly cases of Black Hand and Mafia let ters, and can very nearly tell when they see
one whet it is sent by some cobbler to another cobbler to drive him out of the neigh-
borhood, for small grafting, for adventure by youngsters incited by bad literature, or the truth were knnwn as to the amount give up by Italians of means as the result of
threatening letters, it would be appalling. list of more than twenty doctors, merchants, lawyers, and others who have given up sums ranging from $\$ 50$ to $\$ 1,000$. One doctor re-
ceived a demand for $\$ 5,000$. Instead be guve a balance sheet showing his previous year's practice and expenses, proof that he retted
but a few hundred on the year. He heard nothing further, but has added to his practice new and mysterious class of patients. Sometimes they come to him to have wounds
dressed. He knows few of them by name, dressed. He knows few of them by name,
but believes they are of the coscl that sent The Rivendale Murders I have given a list of cases where the
hadow of secret organization lay athwart the circumstances. To some of these mur ders the scrocco letters are now referring, as
examples of what will befall those who do not pay up. The Troja, Domando, and Cagli-
ostro Bank cases are most frequently named, but in two important affars already menthere is more significance than in any of the others. living in a small cottage in Riverdale, on the outskirts of Chicago, three men who worked
on the railroad. They had come there from Italy nearly two years before, a fourth man, Angelo Novello, being with them at that
time. He started back to Palermo in August. time. He started back to Palermo in August. I have been unabie to find that he ever
reached home. On the evening of the date mentioned the three were making their preparations to start for New York the next day Naples. That day they had bought knives and revolvers for each. They had received pare for a violent death, and one man had just got a farewell letter from his brother, who conveyed in veiled phrases his further
warning of impending doom. Two were men of common fibre, the third a man of education. The two were asleep in different rooms, and the third sat at a table writing some letters. Suddenly a pane of glass in the room
where the one man slept was shattered and Where the one man slept was shattered, and
as he sprang to his feet he was shot dead. The other sleeper never rose from his couch, to make his escape, but the assassins entered and killed him also. They looked for the let-
ter of warning, and left on it the print of ter of warning, and left on it the priant of The police and newspaper men struggled in vain to get an opening in the case. From
names on letters and hearsay of other Italnames on letters and hearsay of other Ital-
ians, names were given the men. No significance was found in their identity. The case became a mystery of the past, a Mafia crime.
If there had been but one Italian officer worl If there had been but one taalian officer work-
ing on the affair he could have instantly given astounding developments.

## The Land-Armed Mafia

The men's names were, first Bartolu Scaccia, the educated man, and his letters came from
Giuseppe and Andrea Scaccia, olive oll exporters of Casteldaccia, Sicily. The others were Antonio Viruzo and Vincenzo Bruno, Can any one who has read even the brief
résumé I have given ot the Palizzolo case compare the facts without a sudden quickening of interest and a growing conviction of connection between them. Here are the
points of connection. The men come from Casteldaccia, one of the storm centres of the Palizzolo case. They left there at a time
when many others connected with the case were leaving. The Scaccia family were arrayed with Palizzolo. A Vincenzo Bruno was
suspected and accused with Fontana, Garufi, suspected and accused with Fontana, Garufi,
and the others. The crime is obviously a and the others. The crime is obviously a
mafia crime. They could have belonged only
to a cosca of Palizzolo's colorts, coming from to a cosca of Palizzolo's cohorts, coming from
where they did. They set about returning where they did. They set about returning Instead of being the ordinary gang murder of three Italians, I believe the Riverdale
tragedy is one which should startle patriotic


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## NOTICE

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, of the Grand Mafia of Sicily stretching silencing the lips and preveming the return in ltaly to the danger of their chie. Done with ease, security and without prehension in a and of liberty law, and order
A fascinating example of the operations of
 it fasten upon us, is the famous "'barrel
 Street, on the East Side of New York, contain ing the body of a man, evidently an Italian
dressed in misfictocthes and with thirteen stal Wound in his neck and breast. The bod police machinery was in in full motion. A A tes fole gang murder had been done, but new;
papers and police were at sea until Distric Chief Flynn, of the United States Secrei
Service, advised Inspector McClusky thate men had been for months shadowinn a gany of tralian counterfeiters, and on Monday night
of the date mentoned had seen the murdered man with them. To the Secret Service men Who knew the others, the mant wark knew men, as
"the newcomer." He was well dressewn and did not appear to be a laboring man. In
(pector Mcclusky's men, acting on this tip
 the papers were full of the mystery, waited
untut hey had all the important ones under
uhit ter inspector. McClusky called arrested at once them in squads of fours, and, his men, put
desperate task on which he was sem told them to "get their men but not to get portion of the twelve wanted were brought in. They were Giuseppe Morello, thirty-four,
agent, 178 Chrystie Street, known as the chiet finger on his right hand; Giuseppe Fanaro eight, importer, 544 Fifteenth Street; Loren $z 0$ Lobiedo, forty-two, merchant, 308 Mott
Street; Vito Laduca, twenty-four, Mott Street; Domenica Pecoraro, thirty-two
armer, 183 Chrystie Street: Pietro Inzerillo forty-four, confectioner, 326 Elizabeth Street Tommaso Petto, "wenty-four, a clothing his strength; Ignacio Lupo forty, importer, 33 West Fortieth Street; Giuseppe Lalamia
laborer, 308 Mott Street, and Giuseppe Guar dano, twenty-two, laborer, 165 Mott Stret

Evidence, yer ne Conviction
The newspapers said at the time that the prisoners were sullen, smiling, or confident but a scene quite the, reverse and intensely the Detective Bureau that night. Four me were assigned to each prisoner, coats off and sleeves rolled up. The prisoners were hustled in, flung on the floor and ordered stripped in
less than two minutes. Stricken with fear, in less than two minutes. Stricken with fear, in
a panic that was a psychological study, they wept and prayed, each with his rosary in his hands, while the powerful officers tumbled them about, shaking huge collelli and loaded
revolvers from every one. Then they were putivers from every one. Then they were but sought refuge in pretence of lack of
knowiedge of English. Some of the things found were cigars in the pockets of Petto and Moreilo identical with those on the dead
man, and a pawn ticket for a watch that was later proved to be the dead man's. The shoes on the dead man were of the same sort as those worn by a member of the gang.
After the victim had been more than once After the victim had been more than once
identined as some one else, it was proved dentifed as some one else, it was proved
that he was Benedetto Madonia of Buffalo, formerly a stone mason, but for some time connected with the gang, and once sent on a
mission for it to Pittsburg, as proved by letders found in Morello's house. All the band
denied knowing him. The collar on the dead man was found to be identical with Morello's. The barrel and sawdust were identical with
those in Inzerillo's cafe, bearing the same marks in every way. It was found that Ma-
donia had been with Salvatore Maculoso, a barber, at 406 East Houston Street, had told him that he had come to New York to see if gang, was not in trouble, and had found the Di Primo was already in prison. Going to him, Di Primo said the gang had deserted him and robbed him of his money. Madonia came to New York once more in his brotherHe was with the gang at its headquarters at 8 Prince Street and 16 Stanton Street, being seen there by Secret Service men, who, when all seemed to have quieted down, hert their donia's body was found. I have given the principal points adduced by the police and Secret service. In the trial gang in prison forthe next twenty years the they were cleared one and all and pitched back into the lap of society. From my knowedge of conditions among the tor to pre dict a terrible harvest from this sowing. To exterminate the bassa mafia and prevent a grawd mafia-Make a death penally for such
conspiracy, create a sufficient llalian polic
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